

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND),

For the Year ending 31st December 1907.

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;

5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35;

and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 28.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty



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FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND),

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

(Presented in compliance with the *Acts 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;*
5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23).

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

20th August, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, your Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, for the year 1907.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. C. DOWDALL.

The Inspectors of Lunatics
Dublin Castle.

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FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT
 OF THE
 INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
 ON THE
 DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,
 AND
 PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS
 IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL,
 EARL OF ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,

Dublin Castle, 15th August, 1908.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before You the Fifty-seventh Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, during the year 1907.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1908, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1907:—

	On 1st January, 1907.			On 1st January, 1908.		
	Males.	Fem. ales.	Total.	Males.	Fem. ales.	Total.
In District & Auxiliary Asylums.	10,462	8,834	19,296	10,569	9,002	19,511
" Central Asylum, Dundrum.	160	22	182	136	22	158
" Private Asylums.	320	455	745	304	476	780
" Workhouses.	1,230	1,918	3,128	1,167	1,886	3,053
Single Chancery Patients in un- housed Homes.	62	51	113	65	58	123
Total.	12,254	11,300	23,554	12,234	11,445	23,518

*One hundred and three of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 103 patients, as above.

As stated in previous Reports, these numbers do not include the insane wandering at large or those residing in private dwellings, with the exception of such cases as are under the care of the Lord Chancellor, i.e., Chancery patients.

This summary shows that there was a total increase of 164 during the year, the corresponding increase for the previous year having been 189.

In last year's report we pointed out that, with one exception, viz., 1893—when the increase amounted to 152—the increase during 1906 was less than that which took place during any of the previous twenty-one years, and it is satisfactory to record that the increase in 1907, although slightly greater than that which took place in 1893, was 25 less than the increase which occurred in 1906.

Further, the increase in 1907 was 295 less than the average increase for the preceding ten years, which was 459.

The foregoing figures relate to the actual numbers of the insane under care, but, as shown hereafter (*vide* p. xiii.) the relative increase in the number of the registered insane from year to year, in proportion to the population, is somewhat greater, owing to the fact that the general population is yearly decreasing.

During 1907, the numbers in District and Auxiliary Asylums increased by 205; those in Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane by 25; and the Chancery patients in unlicensed houses by 13; while the numbers in Workhouses decreased by 75, and those in the Dundrum Central Asylum by 4.

Table I (page xlii.), giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1907, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 10,736 has taken place in the total; the inmates of District and Auxiliary Asylums have increased by 10,844; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 19; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 248; while the pauper lunatics in workhouses have decreased by 460. These figures show that the main increase has been in the population of the District and Auxiliary Asylums, the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions having only increased by 248 in a period of twenty-seven years, or an average of slightly over 9 per annum.

The decrease in the number in Workhouses, which has been steadily taking place for several years past, still continues, and the number remaining in these Institutions at the end of 1907 was considerably lower than at any time since the first year shown in the Table, viz., 1880.

Proportionate Distribution in Institutions.

The following Table shows that the ratio of the insane in District and Auxiliary Asylums to the total number under care has steadily increased since 1880, while the corresponding ratio in the case of Workhouses has continuously fallen.

Table showing the proportion per cent. of the total number of the insane under care in different Institutions, at each quinquennial period since 1880 and in 1907:—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District and Auxiliary Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880,	67	27	6
1885,	69	25	6
1890,	71	24	5
1895,	73	22	5
1900,	77	18	5
1905,	81	14	5
1907,	82	13	5

Admissions.

Table II. (page L) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1907 showed an increase of 49 as compared with the numbers for the previous year—the admissions to District Asylums having increased by 30, and those to Private Asylums by 19.

In 1881 the admissions to District Asylums numbered 2,502, and in 1907 they amounted to 3,554. In the case of the Private Asylums the numbers for 1881 were 145, and for 1907 they had increased to 276. It will thus be seen that the increase in the last, as compared with the first year of that period, amounted in the case of the District Asylums to 42 per cent., and in the case of the Private Asylums to 90 per cent.

Transfers from Workhouses.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums, from 1890 to 1907, shows that over 18 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District and Auxiliary Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1907, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890, . . .	3,035	306	90	396	12.73
1891, . . .	3,010	297	84	381	12.65
1892, . . .	3,151	329	94	423	13.10
1893, . . .	3,267	349	89	438	13.55
1894, . . .	3,229	326	84	410	12.55
1895, . . .	3,216	413	75	488	13.17
1896, . . .	3,225	429	89	518	10.45
1897, . . .	3,285	435	111	546	16.21
1898, . . .	3,463	500	134	634	18.73
1899, . . .	3,549	542	125	667	18.73
1900, . . .	3,546	621	145	726	20.47
1901, . . .	3,572	602	137	719	20.13
1902, . . .	3,647	757	122	879	23.27
1903, . . .	3,950	685	125	810	20.51
1904, . . .	3,910	905	105	1,010	25.63
1905, . . .	3,772	666	93	759	20.12
1906, . . .	3,594	600	97	706	20.03
1907, . . .	3,654	635	74	709	19.95
Total, . . .	62,345	9,458	1,813	11,290	18.12

We have so far dealt with the number of the insane in institutions or otherwise brought under official registration, but this does not include all the insane in the country, as a number reside in their own homes or with relatives, or are wandering at large. The general Census is the only means by which we can ascertain the number of the latter classes, who amount approximately to about 15 per cent. of the total.

Census Returns.

The following statement, taken from the General Report of the Commissioners for the Census of 1901, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in Ireland in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901, at large; in Asylums, in Prisons, and in Workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms.

Year.	Lunatics.					Idiots.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	At large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Workhouses.	Total.	
1851, .	1,073	3,934	273	496	5,904	3,563	902	13	1,129	4,906	9,810
1861, .	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,675	403	21	934	7,033	14,095
1871, .	1,343	7,141	5	1,271	9,763	5,187	416	2	1,183	6,749	16,935
1881, .	943	7,547	—	1,284	9,774	4,548	1,896	—	2,195	8,639	18,032
1891, .	898	11,256	—	2,787	14,945	4,077	995	—	1,170	6,243	21,188
1901, .	596	16,387	—	2,661	19,834	3,272	763	—	1,121	5,216	31,005

It may be pointed out that the difference in the numbers of the registered insane given in our Reports, as compared with those shown in the Census Returns for corresponding years, is owing to the fact that the former are made up to the 1st January, whereas the latter are shown for the date on which each Census was taken, about the end of March, or the beginning of April.

Proportion of Insane to General Population.

The following Table shows the Proportion of the insane under care per 100,000 of the Population estimated to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1907:—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,202,648	12,982	250
1881, . . .	5,145,770	13,336	259
1882, . . .	5,101,018	13,704	269
1883, . . .	5,023,811	13,981	278
1884, . . .	4,974,561	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,933,588	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,905,835	14,500	297
1887, . . .	4,867,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,801,312	15,551	324
1889, . . .	4,757,385	16,026	337
1890, . . .	4,717,939	16,254	344
1891, . . .	4,680,376	16,638	357
1892, . . .	4,633,308	17,124	370
1893, . . .	4,607,602	17,276	375
1894, . . .	4,589,960	17,655	385
1895, . . .	4,560,930	18,257	403
1896, . . .	4,542,661	18,966	418
1897, . . .	4,520,917	19,590	432
1898, . . .	4,518,478	20,304	449
1899, . . .	4,502,401	20,863	463
1900, . . .	4,485,501	21,469	474
1901, . . .	4,465,680	21,650	487
1902, . . .	4,438,271	22,138	499
1903, . . .	4,413,638	22,794	516
1904, . . .	4,402,182	22,896	522
1905, . . .	4,381,665	23,355	532
1906, . . .	4,388,006	23,561	537
1907, . . .	4,377,056	23,718	542

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former Reports, as the population is estimated officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 542 per 100,000 in 1907.

Sources of Maintenance.

The insane inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1907, were supported from the following sources:—Of the 19,511 patients in District

and Auxiliary Asylums, 751 contributed wholly or partly to their support; 269 criminal lunatics located in these Institutions were maintained out of Imperial funds; and the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 870 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; 158 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 3,053 insane residents in Work-houses were supported entirely by the Poor Rate.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

STATISTICS, &c.

There are 24 District Asylums in addition to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, but Portrane is a second Asylum for the same District as the Richmond, and it is, therefore, included under the statistics for the latter. A list of the District Asylums, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix F.

A full report on the condition and management of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein, will be found in Appendix E.

On the 31st December, 1907, there were in these institutions 19,511 patients (10,509 males and 9,002 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1906, were:—Males, 10,452; females, 8,854; total, 19,306; showing a total increase of 205 during the year 1907.

Table No. I. (Appendix A.) shows the population of each District and Auxiliary Asylum on the 31st December, 1907, and the number remaining on 31st December of each year since 1880.

As shown by Table II. (Appendix A.) the daily average number resident in all these institutions during 1907 amounted to 19,412 (10,479 men, and 8,933 women).

Table III. (Appendix A.) shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions amounted to 3,554 (1,938 men and 1,616 women). Of these 2,745 (1,479 men and 1,266 women) were admitted for the first time; while 809 (459 men and 350 women) had previously been under care.

The following Table shows the first admissions and re-admissions to the District and Auxiliary Asylums during each year from 1880 to 1907, and the proportion in each case per 100,000 of the estimated population.

Year.	First Admissions.		Re-Admissions.		Total Admitted.	
	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.
1880,	1,925	37	941	8	2,966	45
1881,	2,044	49	458	9	2,502	49
1882,	2,137	42	568	10	2,645	52
1883,	2,185	44	519	10	2,704	54
1884,	2,299	44	527	11	2,736	55
1885,	2,240	45	610	12	2,850	57
1886,	2,140	44	605	12	2,746	56
1887,	2,243	46	620	13	2,863	59
1888,	2,190	46	631	12	2,821	58
1889,	2,329	49	627	13	2,956	62
1890,	2,451	52	644	14	3,095	66
1891,	2,350	50	609	14	3,010	61
1892,	2,415	52	763	17	3,181	69
1893,	2,458	53	749	16	3,207	69
1894,	2,448	53	781	17	3,229	70
1895,	2,458	54	758	17	3,216	71
1896,	2,364	56	765	17	3,229	73
1897,	2,551	56	734	16	3,285	72
1898,	2,676	59	793	18	3,469	77
1899,	2,826	63	688	15	3,514	78
1900,	2,771	62	775	17	3,546	79
1901,	2,891	63	751	17	3,572	80
1902,	3,173	72	774	17	3,947	89
1903,	3,125	71	825	19	3,950	90
1904,	3,168	71	897	18	3,910	89
1905,	2,966	68	896	18	3,772	86
1906,	2,763	63	761	17	3,524	80
1907,	2,745	63	809	18	3,554	81

As this Table shows, the admissions, which amounted to 45 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, gradually increased until 1903, when they had doubled, being then 90 per 100,000. They have since been gradually declining, and now amount to 81 per 100,000 of the population. The admissions in 1907, however, show a net increase of 30 on the number for the previous year, the first admissions having decreased by 18, while the re-admissions increased by 48.

In thirteen of the Asylums (Portrane being grouped as one with Richmond), there was an increase in the number of admissions as compared with those for 1906, whilst in ten Asylums (the Youghal Auxiliary being grouped as one with Cork) the numbers decreased.

Table X. (Appendix A) shows the authority for admission to District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,554), 1,139 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Regulations; 10 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums of their districts, and 48 were transferred from Prisons by Your Excellency's Order; 16 were admitted under the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91, and the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3; 2,326 were committed as dangerous lunatics, under the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10; and 15 were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 1858, viz., 1,061 males and 797 females. Of these 1,371 (772 males and 599 females) were discharged recovered; showing an increase of 67 on the number for the previous year. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 38·6, being 1·6 per cent higher than that for the previous year.

The numbers removed by friends or sent to workhouses amounted to 487 (289 males and 198 females), a decrease of 24 on the numbers for the previous year.

ESCAPES.

During the year five patients (all males) escaped, and were not re-taken, viz., three from the Belfast, and two from the Richmond Asylum.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,486, viz.:—815 amongst the males and 671 amongst the females. This shows an increase of 29 on the numbers for the previous year, the males having increased by 36 while the females decreased by 7. The death-rate per cent. of the daily average number resident was 7·7, viz., 7·8 amongst the males, and 7·5 amongst the females. The general rate was 1 per cent. higher than that for the previous year—the rate in the case of the males being 3 higher, and in the case of the females 2 lower. Four of the deaths were by suicide, and three resulted from misadventure.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during the years from 1898 to 1907 will be found in Table IX. (Appendix A). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1907 was 11·7 per cent in Sligo and the lowest 4·2 per cent. in Waterford Asylum. The highest rate was 3 per cent. higher than the corresponding rate in the previous year, which was 11·4 in the Maryborough Asylum, while the lowest rate was 1 lower than that for the previous year, viz., 4·3 in the Limerick Asylum.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) shows the causes of death in the District and Auxiliary Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis, and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1907.

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1907.				
	From Phthisis.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	From other Causes.	Total.
Antrim . . .	4	1	-	39	44
Armagh, . . .	3	-	-	25	28
Ballymena, . . .	23	1	1	32	64
Belfast, . . .	12	30	3	72	117
Carlow, . . .	5	-	-	36	40
Castlebar, . . .	12	-	-	30	42
Clonmel, . . .	31	1	-	29	58
Cork, including Youghal Auxiliary.	51	5	1	104	164
Downpatrick, . . .	11	7	-	56	74
Ennis, . . .	11	-	-	20	31
Euniscomthy, . . .	9	1	-	28	36
Kilkenny, . . .	9	-	-	33	42
Killarney, . . .	25	-	1	36	62
Letterkenny, . . .	17	-	1	37	55
Limerick, . . .	10	-	-	23	33
Londonderry, . . .	12	1	-	28	41
Maryborough, . . .	14	-	-	39	64
Monaghan, . . .	15	-	-	35	50
Mullingar, . . .	18	-	-	41	59
Omagh, . . .	9	-	5	39	44
Richmond and Portlaoise,	11	26	3	128	238
Sligo, . . .	12	1	1	56	76
Waterford, . . .	6	-	-	18	24
Total, . . .	400	74	16	996	1,486

PHthisis PULMONALIS AND INSANITY.

The connection between insanity and tubercular disease has long been recognised, and the prevalence of phthisis amongst the insane, whether confined in asylums or not, would point to the importance of the subject in dealing with insanity. During the year 1907 the number of deaths in Irish District Asylums ascribed to phthisis was 400, giving a proportion amounting to 26.9 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. Amongst the general population of Ireland in 1906, 12 per cent. of the total deaths were returned as due to this cause—being less than half the percentage amongst the insane in District Asylums.

In our last Report attention was called to the difference in the returns of the death-rate from phthisis in the various asylums, and it was shown that in the Belfast Asylum, situated partly in a large city, with an unfavourable climate, the death-rate was low as compared with the rate for this disease in some of the southern asylums, where the climate and surroundings are much more favourable.

In dealing with a disease so insidious as phthisis, and one so closely allied to insanity, there is often difficulty in deciding how far the disease was present when the patient was first admitted to the asylum, or was acquired during residence in the institution.

There can be no doubt, however, that many cases develop in the asylums. Moreover, it is not to be assumed that the figures given in our statistics can be taken as embracing the whole amount of tubercular disease existing amongst the insane, as the immediate cause of death in the case of patients affected with phthisis is frequently some other intercurrent disease, and, therefore, the existence of tubercular affection is not disclosed in the statistics. Owing to the small number of post-mortem examinations made in Irish asylums, the presence of tubercular disease, which may not be the cause of death, or may not be discoverable during life, is never brought to light—a circumstance which accentuates the importance of these examinations in obtaining accurate information on this point, as well as on the pathology of insanity generally.

In several asylums, notably at Clonmel, and Mullingar, steps have been taken to provide special wards for the segregation of the patients suffering from phthisis, and to obtain special appliances for the treatment of this disease. In Clonmel, two blocks are at present being constructed which will afford accommodation for ten phthisical patients of each sex.

At Mullingar Asylum, where the treatment of phthisis has for some years been a prominent feature of the medical work, a part of the wooden block has been converted into a consumptive hospital for females, with an open air shed and special means of open-air treatment. On the male side, a veranda is being erected round the existing hospital, so as to afford facilities for the open-air treatment of phthisical cases.

It must be recognised that, in a public asylum, to isolate insane patients suffering from tubercular disease is a matter of great difficulty, involving an increased staff and extra expenditure, as, apart from isolation measures, each case has to be dealt with more or less according to the form of insanity from which the patient suffers, and the degree of its acuteness.

Having regard to the great overcrowding which still exists in many of the District Asylums, it cannot be doubted that the conditions under which the patients live in these institutions are in themselves specially liable to spread tubercular disease amongst those susceptible to its contagion, and that ample accommodation provided in well ventilated buildings would do more than anything else to lessen the ravages of the disease, which at present is more fatal than any other in Irish asylums, and is liable to be carried from them and disseminated amongst the general population.

GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE.

The statistics of General Paralysis of the Insane in Ireland relate to such small numbers, and the disease is found in such limited areas, that no difficulty is experienced in recording its history.

In all countries it has been found that the great majority of deaths from General Paralysis occur in asylums which draw their population from large towns, and that comparatively few occur in those institutions whose inmates are drawn from small towns and rural districts.

Further, the greater number of the deaths occur amongst the males.

In Ireland almost all the deaths from this disease take place in the asylums for the Cities of Dublin and Belfast. For example—during the past year, 76 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause occurred in the asylums for these two cities—only 24 per cent. having occurred in all the other asylums.

Formerly this disease was almost unknown in Ireland, and even yet, with the exception of the two districts referred to, it is more rarely met with than in any other country in Europe—*e.g.*, the proportion of deaths from General Paralysis was 3·7 per cent. of the total deaths occurring in District Asylums in Ireland during 1906, whereas in the English Asylums during that year it was 16·8 per cent.

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year from 1890 to 1907, and of these the number which resulted from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy :—

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Phthisis.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890,	255	23	55	600	936
1891,	215	22	43	608	888
1892,	259	24	72	613	905
1893,	305	27	52	691	1,076
1894,	324	28	64	602	1,108
1895,	257	39	58	579	933
1896,	255	34	59	578	936
1897,	343	42	61	655	1,094
1898,	329	41	49	676	1,105
1899,	321	50	44	717	1,182
1900,	349	40	56	829	1,274
1901,	313	47	54	843	1,237
1902,	349	44	66	867	1,326
1903,	368	52	52	917	1,389
1904,	418	56	71	904	1,449
1905,	407	53	56	932	1,450
1906,	370	54	67	946	1,457
1907,	400	74	68	949	1,486
Total,	5,818	732	1,462	13,699	21,275

AUTOPSIES.

In 253 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 251 for the previous year.

In three Asylums, viz.:—Clonmel, Letterkenny and Monaghan, no *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year; while only one was made in each of the cases of Armagh and Castlebar, and two only in Waterford Asylum.

RECOVERY AND DEATH RATES.

Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1907, while Table VIII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the Asylums, from 1893 to 1907.

From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1907 was 38.6, viz., 39.8 amongst the males, and 37.1 amongst the females; while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 7.1, viz., 7.4 amongst the males, and 6.7 amongst the females.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows the duration of disease on reception in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1907; Table VI. the length of residence in Asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table XI. gives the ages of patients in quinquennial periods; Table XII. their educational condition; and Table XIII. their social condition as to marriage.

Table XIV. gives the probable causes of insanity amongst those admitted in 1907, and Table XV. the forms of mental disease in the admissions, recoveries, and deaths during the year.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was seven, viz., four from suicide, and three from misadventure, but in one of the former cases, the patient (a male) died a month after his admission to the Ballinasloe Asylum as the result of a wound in the throat, self-inflicted, prior to admission.

One of the latter cases was that of a female patient, who had been allowed out on trial from the Richmond Asylum. About a week afterwards she left her own home alone, and next day her body was found in a canal. On making a *post-mortem* examination it was discovered that her heart was in a very advanced state of disease, and it was therefore considered possible that she might have fainted while walking along the canal bank, and have fallen into the water. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

In the previous year, the number of deaths from suicide and misadventure was eight, viz.:—three from suicide and five from misadventure.

The particulars of each of the five cases which occurred in the asylums during 1907 are as follow:—

SUICIDES.

At BALLINASLOE ASYLM, on the 3rd September, a male patient escaped unobserved from a party on their way to dinner, and on a search being made, when his absence was noticed, he was found in the room where he usually slept, with his throat cut. A piece of glass, which had evidently been used for the purpose, was discovered amongst the bedclothes. The wound was stitched, but the patient had several epileptic attacks, which loosened the stitches, and he died three days afterwards from (1) shock and haemorrhage, (2) epileptic fits, and (3) oedema of the lungs. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly, adding a rider that no blame was to be attached to any person in connection with the matter.

We also held an inquiry on oath regarding the case, and concurred in the finding of the jury. No evidence could be obtained as to how the patient got possession of the glass with which he injured himself. In our report on the case we pointed out to the Committee of Management the necessity for providing more suitable accommodation for the treatment of epileptic cases.

At CASTLEBAR ASYLUM, on the morning of the 9th September, a male patient hanged himself in his sleeping room by a sheet attached to a ventilator in the shutter of the window. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from asphyxia caused by strangulation, and they recommended that ventilators in single rooms should be protected in such a manner as would prevent similar occurrences in future.

We also held an inquiry on oath regarding this case, and in our report thereon we suggested the provision of more accurate methods of recording the watchfulness of the night staff.

As regards the recommendation of the Coroner's jury that ventilators should be better protected, it was shown that it was only by displaying unusual ingenuity that the patient had been able to use it for the purpose, and we pointed out to the Committee of Management that the most effective way of safeguarding such cases is to provide and utilise an observation dormitory for suicidal and epileptic cases. The absolute necessity for such a dormitory had been brought under the notice of the Committee on previous occasions.

At LETTERKENNY ASYLUM, on the 1st March, a male patient, who was known to have suicidal tendencies, and, notwithstanding this, was allowed to go to work in a dormitory, without being under supervision, hanged himself by a strip of a sheet fastened to the framework of an unglazed window sash.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the patient died from asphyxia due to hanging.

We also held an inquiry on oath regarding the case, and in our report thereon we expressed the opinion that the supervision exercised over the patient was not sufficient for his protection, and that his death was primarily due to the failure of the attendants to carry out the regulations laid down for their guidance in dealing with suicidal cases, such as they knew this patient to be.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

At ARMAGH ASYLUM, on the 3rd September, a male patient managed, without being observed, to leave a party working at a drain on the farm, and, on a search being instituted, his body was found about an hour afterwards in a disused quarry hole in an adjoining field.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that death was due to drowning, and that there was no evidence to show whether it was accidental or suicidal, adding a rider that no blame was to be attached to any official of the asylum in connection with the matter.

We also held an inquiry on oath regarding the case, and in our report thereon we expressed our concurrence in the finding of the jury, as every reasonable precaution appeared to have been taken for the safety of the patient.

At BALLINASLOE ASYLUM, on the morning of the 30th December, a female patient went into a room where another patient was in bed, and drank the entire contents of a bottle of medicine prescribed for the latter, the medicine being a mixture containing strychnine and digitalis. Although she was at once given an emetic, and received every attention which medical skill could afford, she died in the afternoon of the same day. The facts of the case were reported to the Coroner, who did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

We, however, held an inquiry on oath regarding it, and in our report thereon we expressed the opinion that the accident occurred as the result of an error of judgment on the part of the nurse in charge, who, in order to humour the patient for whom the medicine was prescribed, left it at her bedside, instead of locking it up as prescribed by the regulations.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOtic DISEASE.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic disease which were reported in the different asylums during the year:—

In ANTRIM ASYLUM the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, twenty-seven cases of which were reported, two of them being fatal.

In ARMAGH ASYLUM one case of erysipelas and one of influenza occurred. There were also three cases of influenza amongst the staff. None of the cases proved fatal. The death-rate during the year was only 5·3 per cent. of the average number resident.

In BALLINASLOE ASYLUM, as in previous years, the record of zymotic disease was heavy, notwithstanding that the death-rate was low, the latter being only 4·6 per cent. of the average number resident. Thirteen cases of enteric fever occurred, and two of them ended fatally. There were thirty-three cases of diarrhoea amongst the patients, and six amongst the staff—one of the former being fatal. Four cases of dysentery occurred, two of erysipelas, one of measles, twenty-nine of tonsillitis (seventeen of them being amongst the staff), and ten of influenza (including eight amongst the staff), but, with the three exceptions above mentioned, none of the cases of zymotic disease proved fatal.

In BELFAST ASYLM there was one case of enteric fever amongst the patients and one amongst the staff—the latter proving fatal. Five males and six females were attacked by erysipelas, and three males and twelve females by influenza, but all these cases recovered. The death-rate at this Asylum during the year was high, being 10·3 per cent. of the average number resident.

No cases of zymotic disease occurred in CARLOW ASYLM during the year.

In CASTLEBAR ASYLM the only zymotic disease which appeared was one case of enteric fever, from which the patient recovered.

In CLONMEL ASYLM four male patients were attacked by enteric fever; two by dysentery, and two by measles—all of whom recovered. There were also four cases of influenza on the male, and forty on the female side. One of the former ended fatally.

In CORK ASYLM a recrudescence of enteric fever occurred at the beginning of the year, and the Medical Officers at once took energetic measures to stamp it out. Every possible source of infection was examined, and an attendant was billeted on each of the milk contractors whose water supply was open to question, with the object of supervising all the operations connected with the milking and placing the milk in cans. Further, all the milk used in the Asylum was sterilized, and the water boiled, and, as the result of these energetic measures, the disease was completely stamped out. Forty-nine patients in all were attacked, and in five cases the disease proved fatal. A case of typhus fever, which ended fatally, was also reported, but this disease, fortunately, did not spread. The other cases of zymotic disease during the year were ten of dysentery, six of erysipelas, and forty-seven of influenza—thirty amongst the patients and seventeen amongst the staff, all of which recovered.

In the YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLM the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, which attacked twenty-one males and seven females, and proved fatal in one of the latter cases.

In DOWNPATRICK ASYLM cases of dysentery still continue to occur, nine having been reported during the year. There were also three cases of erysipelas, one of enteric fever, six of rotheln (one being amongst the staff), and thirty-six of influenza, including nine amongst the staff. Although the death-rate for the year was above the average, being 10·2 per cent. of the average number resident, none of the cases of zymotic disease ended fatally.

In ENNIS ASYLM two males and four females were attacked by enteric fever, which proved fatal in one of the female cases. There were also two cases of influenza amongst the males and two amongst the females, all of which recovered.

In ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM there was one case of erysipelas on the female side, and forty-two cases of influenza, including nine amongst the staff. The latter disease proved fatal in one of the male and one of the female cases.

In KILKENNY ASYLUM, although the death-rate was above the average, being 9·3 per cent. of the average number resident, the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, which attacked six male and three female patients, and eleven members of the staff, with a fatal result in one of the male and one of the female cases.

In KILLARNEY ASYLUM also the death-rate was high, being 10·4 per cent. of the average number resident, but the only zymotic diseases which appeared were two cases of erysipelas on the female side and one of measles on the male side. None of these, however, ended fatally.

In LETTERKENNY ASYLUM one case of enteric fever, and two cases of erysipelas were reported, but none of them proved fatal. There were, however, twenty-one cases of influenza on the male side, and eight on the female side, twelve of the former and one of the latter ending fatally.

In LIMERICK ASYLUM the only zymotic disease which appeared was one case of enteric fever, from which the patient recovered, and the death-rate during the year was again very low, being only 4·9 per cent. of the average number resident.

In LONDONDERRY ASYLUM there were only two cases of zymotic disease during the year, viz., one of enteric fever, and one of measles, both of which recovered.

In MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM the death-rate continued high. In 1905 and 1906 it was the highest recorded amongst the District Asylums, and again in 1907 it was only 1 less than the highest—being 11·6 per cent. of the average number resident. There was, however, only one case of zymotic disease during the year, viz., enteric fever, to which the patient succumbed.

In MONAGHAN ASYLUM three males were attacked by enteric fever, and twenty-four by influenza, while one female suffered from erysipelas. All, however, recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum during the year was only 5·8 per cent. of the average number resident.

In MULLINGAR ASYLUM seven patients and one of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, which proved fatal in one case. There were also three cases of erysipelas, from which the patients recovered.

In OMAGH ASYLUM there were eight cases reported of enteric fever, four of which proved fatal; and twelve of dysentery, three of which ended fatally. There were also four cases of scarlatina, one of erysipelas, and one of measles, all of which recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum, which amounted to 11·2 per cent. of the average number resident during 1906, fell to 5·9 per cent. in 1907.

In the RICHMOND and PORTRANE ASYLUMS sixteen patients and one of the staff were attacked by dysentery, which proved fatal in three cases; and eighteen patients suffered from erysipelas, with a fatal result in two cases. There were also two cases of enteric fever amongst the patients and two amongst the staff, but none of these cases ended fatally.

In SLIGO ASYLUM, although the death-rate was the highest recorded amongst the District Asylums, being 11.7 per cent. of the average number resident during the year, there were only two cases of zymotic disease recorded, viz.:—enteric fever, which attacked a female patient and a member of the female staff, both of whom recovered.

In WATERFORD ASYLUM fifteen patients and three members of the staff suffered from influenza, which proved fatal in the case of one of the patients. Five females were attacked by erysipelas, but all recovered. There was also, amongst the staff, a case of enteric fever which proved fatal. In this Asylum the death-rate was the lowest recorded amongst all the District Asylums during the year, being only 4.2 per cent. of the average number resident.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

In publishing, from year to year, the probable causes of insanity in the patients admitted to District Asylums (Table XIV.), it is only right to point out that, although prepared with the greatest care, and giving, as far as possible, the causes alleged by relatives to have produced the disease, this Table does not enable us to arrive at any scientific conclusion regarding the real causes of insanity. In dealing with so complicated a subject, many causes of which we now know nothing may yet be brought to light, and new theories are likely to be propounded, which may, perhaps afterwards be overthrown by subsequent research.

At present, it is considered doubtful whether such causes as excitement produced by love affairs, or religion, to which the sane are equally exposed with the insane, are capable of producing insanity in a person possessed of a healthy nervous system. Indeed, most of the headings given as "moral causes" are now looked upon as little more than the stumbling blocks at which the unstable brain breaks down.

Even amongst the physical causes, the evidence of their potentiality as producers of insanity, as shown by the figures given in the Table, must be accepted with caution. For instance—although intemperance in drink is undoubtedly a frequent cause of insanity, nevertheless, in some instances it is difficult to decide whether it is the cause or the effect.

Further, such headings amongst the physical causes as "previous attacks," and "old age," can only be said to point to the evidence of impaired brain power.

It is now recognised that an unstable nervous system is in most cases the predisposing cause of insanity, and that this impaired state of the nervous system is generally the offspring of hereditary taint. On such a primarily unstable nervous system, the various disorders to which the human organisation is prone—innocuous perhaps in health—may act as toxic agents, and thus serve as the exciting cause of an outbreak of insanity.

COST OF ASYLUMS.

The accumulation of the insane which goes on from year to year, owing to the excess of the admissions over the discharges and deaths, even in cases where there is no actual increase of insanity in a district, naturally necessitates, from time to time, the provision of increased accommodation, as well as additional outlay on the actual maintenance of the insane. That the provision of such accommodation imposes a heavy burden on the ratepayers, which in so poor a country as Ireland is borne with great difficulty, cannot be denied, and, therefore, the more credit is due to those districts where adequate provision has already been made for the housing of the insane, especially as the accommodation, in whatever way provided, must of necessity be comparatively costly.

The afflicted human beings, many of whom, through no fault of their own, spend the greater part of their lives in Asylums, require not merely suitable sleeping rooms and day-rooms, but these must be properly heated, lighted, and furnished. Baths, lavatories, and stores have also to be provided; a water supply and a system of drainage are necessary, and, above all, sufficient land for employment and exercise must be obtained. It is, therefore, not so much the actual buildings of an asylum which necessitate heavy outlay, as the accessories, such as land, water, light, and drainage.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the patients in District Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March, 1907, is shown in Table XVIII. (Appendix A).

From this Table it will be seen that for the maintenance of an average number of 18,839 patients, including the repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, and other capital charges, a sum of £531,290 6s. 1d. was expended during the year.

Excluding the loan repayments above referred to, which amounted to £94,776 5s. 8d., the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of the patients was £436,514 0s. 5d.

The receipts during the year were as follow:—£320,285 10s. 7d. was paid out of Local Rates; the Imperial Government paid £184,317 17s. 4d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th section (sub-section

(2), (c.) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898; and a further Imperial contribution amounting to £10,989 18s. 6d. was made in respect of the full cost of maintenance of Criminal Lunatics during the previous year, in pursuance of section 3 of the Act 1 Ed. VII., cap. 17. Sums amounting to £30 0s. 8d. in all were received from private sources in relief of the vote for the maintenance of such lunatics. Miscellaneous receipts, such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £11,131 5s. 9d., while sums amounting to £11,668 19s. 6d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their private property.

All the foregoing figures refer to the *District Asylums*, and do not take into account the *Auxiliary Asylum* at Youghal, which contained an average number of 401 patients during the year, and the receipts and expenditure on behalf of which are shown at foot of Table XVIII. (Appendix A). When these are taken into consideration the total expenditure on the *District and Auxiliary Asylums*, including the repayments of loans for building works, etc., amounts to £539,838 19s. 1d., and the net expenditure on maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, amounts to £443,419 14s. 6d.

The addition of the sum levied off the Cork District for the *Auxiliary Asylum* (£3,536 4s. 7d.) raises the total amount paid out of local rates to £323,821 15s. 2d.; the addition of the Capitation Grant paid out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the patients in the *Auxiliary* (£2,045 8s. 0d.) raises the total amount of the Grant to £186,363 5s. 4d., and the addition of the Miscellaneous Receipts in the case of the *Auxiliary* (£128 9s. 0d.) raises the total of these receipts to £11,259 14s. 9d. Save in exceptional cases, when the cost of small works is defrayed out of money provided for current expenditure, the actual sum expended on building works, purchase of land, &c., the cost of which is met by a loan obtained for the purpose in each case, does not appear in Table XVIII.; as it is only when these loans come under repayment that such works involve an outlay of Asylum Funds.

The Imperial contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1906-7, during which the Government Grant has been in operation, together with the amounts paid out of local rates in respect of the District and Auxiliary Asylums, are shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Amount ^a of the Contribution towards the maintenance of the inmates in the District and Auxiliary Asylums of Ireland.				Daily Average Number Resident.	
	From Imperial Sources.		From Local Rates.	Total.		
	Capitation Grant.	In respect of Criminal Lunatics.				
1875.	56,948	—	140,469	197,417	7,692	
1876.	77,907	—	106,615	184,523	7,943	
1877.	80,380	—	130,005	210,385	8,102	
1878.	82,054	—	†	†	8,306	
1879.	84,810	—	108,484	188,294	8,428	
1880.	85,841	—	108,964	194,805	8,545	
1881.	87,250	—	122,679	209,929	8,704	
1882.	89,425	—	114,953	204,378	9,170	
1883.	92,867	—	122,379	215,246	9,495	
1884.	94,500	—	121,221	215,721	9,619	
1885.	98,608	—	110,008	208,706	9,781	
1886.	99,609	—	98,788	198,397	9,998	
1887.	101,800	—	104,326	206,126	10,268	
1888.	103,996	—	101,076	205,072	10,691	
1889.	109,118	—	121,158	230,276	11,019	
1890.	112,211	—	128,368	235,569	11,297	
1891.	111,990	—	146,351	258,341	11,644	
1892.	112,050	—	148,042	260,092	11,958	
1893.	119,721	—	152,838	272,559	12,807	
1894.	120,449	—	158,001	282,450	12,605	
1895.	126,265	—	164,880	291,146	13,082	
1896.	130,653	—	176,585	307,238	13,735	
1897.	137,511	—	183,815	321,326	14,340	
1898.	143,653	—	216,743	360,395	15,019	
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March.	516	—	110,249	110,765	—	
1899-1900.	153,467	—	211,003	365,369	15,785	
1900-1901.	160,282	—	300,000	460,282	16,283	
1901-1902.	165,826	—	360,956	525,882	16,796	
1902-1903.	171,603	—	363,798	535,401	17,428	
1903-1904.	176,084	3,448	350,660	520,142	18,060	
1904-1905.	181,760	5,110	332,506	519,376	18,576	
1905-1906.	184,678	11,145	330,196	526,019	18,967	
1906-1907.	186,363	10,900	323,823	521,175	19,240	

^a The amounts are given in round numbers—fractions of £1 being excluded.

† The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

As stated in previous reports, the Asylum accounts before the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation, did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the fourth column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual *maintenance* of the patients, excluding the cost of land, buildings, etc.

The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however, afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

AVERAGE COST.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for all the Asylums for the year 1906-7, were as follow:—

—	District Asylums.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1 Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—		
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure.	28 4 0	21 6 4
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts.	26 19 10	21 0 0
2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c., i.e., cost of maintenance only—		
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments.	23 3 5	17 4 5
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources.	22 11 7	16 18 0
(c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients.	21 19 3	16 18 0

These figures show a reduction in the case of the District Asylums, and an increase in the case of the Auxiliary Asylum; as compared with the amounts for the previous year, which were as follow:—

—	District Asylums.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1 (a),	28 14 10	19 6 4
(b),	27 12 0	18 19 9
2 (a),	23 14 10	15 0 7
(b),	23 3 4	14 14 1
(c),	22 12 0	14 14 1

The decrease in the gross cost (1 (a) in the case of the District Asylums amounted to 10s. 10d., and in the net cost (2 (c)) to 12s. 9d. per patient.

The highest gross average cost per patient in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of the Londonderry Asylum, where it amounted to £33 7s. 6d., and the highest net average, excluding loan repayments and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in the case of the same Asylum, where the amount was £26 9s. 1d.

The lowest average gross cost in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of Castlebar Asylum, in which the amount was £23 10s. 9d.; and the lowest net average, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was also in Castlebar Asylum, the amount being £19 10s. 0d.

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1906-7, as compared with 1905-6.

Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.	Average cost per patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.			
	District Asylums.		Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	
	Year 1905-1906	Year 1906-1907	Year 1905-1906	Year 1906-1907
Loans repayments,	5 0 7	5 1 3	4 5 9	4 1 11
Salaries and wages,	5 5 3	5 5 8	2 19 1	3 4 0
Superannuation,	0 14 7	0 18 1	—	—
Provisions and groceries,	8 13 3	8 7 9	5 18 6	6 11 11
Wines, spirits, and beer,	0 1 9	0 1 7	0 0 2	0 0 9
Tobacco and snuff,	0 5 2	0 5 1	0 1 10	0 2 1
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances,	0 2 9	0 2 7	0 3 10	0 2 6
Clothing,	1 17 1	1 15 6	0 15 5	1 0 10
Bedding,	0 10 5	0 8 10	0 1 9	—
Furniture,	0 9 6	0 8 3	0 8 4	0 4 0
Fuel and light,	2 5 1	2 4 6	1 8 7	1 6 9
Washing materials,	0 5 8	0 5 10	0 3 5	0 5 0
Water supply,	0 4 8	0 4 5	0 5 3	0 5 10
Farm and garden expenses,	1 0 3	1 2 0	0 14 2	0 13 1
Repairs and alterations,	1 5 4	1 3 8	1 7 9	2 15 0
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	0 4 1	0 3 10	0 4 1	0 3 4
Bonds, rates, taxes, and insurances,	0 3 5	0 3 3	0 1 8	0 1 11
Incidental expenses (including postage),	0 7 5	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 7 5
Total average cost of patients maintained in workhouses under Act 33 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 9.	18 8 0	18 10 3	—	—
Gross Total,	28 14 10	28 4 0	19 6 4	21 6 4
Total excluding Loan Repayments,	23 14 10	23 3 5	18 0 7	17 4 5
Defacto average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients, and as casual receipts,	1 2 10	1 4 2	0 6 7	0 6 4
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments,	27 12 0	25 19 10	18 19 9	21 0 0
Do, excluding do.,	22 12 0	21 19 3	18 14 1	16 18 0

COST ON LOCAL RATES.

Table XXI. (Appendix A) shows the total cost of the District and Auxiliary Asylums on the local rates; and also the estimated poundage of the total sum paid during the year, on the rateable property of each district. As will be seen by this table, the estimated poundage on the rateable property of all Ireland during the year 1906-7 was 5d., being $\frac{1}{2}d.$ less than the rate for the previous year.

ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) shows the quantity of land in connection with each Asylum, and how it was utilised in the year 1907. The acreage of the farms at the following Asylums has been increased to the extent shown in each case:—Armagh, 2 acres 1 rood; Carlow, 59 acres and 27 perches; Kilkenny, 21 acres 3 roods and 24 perches. A small plot containing 23 perches, which merged into the boundary of the Monaghan Asylum estate, was also acquired in order to secure control of a right of way and prevent trespass on the Asylum grounds, making the total increase of Asylum land during the year, 83 acres 1 rood and 34 perches.

The receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Asylum farms are shown in Table XX. (Appendix A), from which it will be seen that a total profit of £13,621 5s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was made on the working of these important adjuncts to Asylum administration during the financial year 1906-7.

ACCOMMODATION.

The following are the details of the works recently carried out, in progress, or urgently required at the various Asylums:—

ANTRIM ASYLM.—The detached villa for the accommodation of about 75 male patients, which was referred to in previous reports, has been completed. This villa is intended for chronic and working patients, and will afford much needed relief to the overcrowding in the main building. An oil store has also been erected.

ARMAGH ASYLM.—The reconstruction of the drainage system at this asylum, which was some time in progress, has been completed. No steps have yet been taken to provide additional accommodation, which is much required, as the asylum is greatly overcrowded, and the workhouses of the district contain an unduly large proportion of insane inmates.

BALLINASLOE ASYLM.—Additional and improved accommodation is being provided at this asylum by the removal of dividing walls, and in this way converting small rooms and corridors into large dayrooms and dormitories, but, when this work is completed, there will still be a great deficiency of accommodation for the number of patients resident. We have suggested that this deficiency might be met by the erection of detached villas for working patients. We have also suggested

the extension of the farm, so as to afford greater opportunities for the patients to engage in profitable labour. The remodelling of the laundry is under consideration, and we have recommended the provision of more modern cooking appliances.

BELFAST ASYLUM.—The plans for the complete asylum on the Purdysburn estate, although not yet finally settled, are practically completed, and it is expected that they will shortly be submitted for approval.

CARLOW ASYLUM.—At this asylum a range of piggeries, an implement house, and a fowl-run have been constructed during the year. We have suggested the extension of the dining hall, as it has become too small for the number of patients.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.—The scheme for the disposal of the sewage at this asylum has not yet been finally settled. During the year extensive reclamation works were carried out on the new farm, and a large coal store was erected.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.—The erection of two detached blocks for the treatment of consumptive patients, which was referred to in our last report, has been taken in hand, and works in connection with the lighting of the asylum by electricity are also in progress. A gate lodge has been erected at the new farm. Plans for the erection of a block for the accommodation of female attendants are under consideration. No steps have yet been taken to improve the old male building, the unsuitability of the lower story of which as a habitation for the insane has been so often pointed out.

CORK ASYLUM.—The only structural works carried out at this asylum during the year were the remodelling of the quarters occupied by various members of the staff.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.—During the year the erection of an additional dining hall for males, an addition to the chapel, and a summer house was commenced. Additional bathing and lavatory accommodation for both patients and staff was provided, and a number of improvements were made in the grounds and courts. The provision of an improved water supply still continues to engage the attention of the Committee.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.—The boring operations which have been for some time in progress at this asylum have at length been brought to a successful termination—a plentiful supply of good water having been reached. The works in connection with the sewage disposal scheme have been commenced, and are progressing satisfactorily. During the past year a carpenter's shop, and several small buildings in connection with the farm and garden have been erected. We have suggested the laying out of a walk around the asylum estate so as to afford better facilities for exercise.

ENNIS ASYLUM.—Some improvements have been effected in this asylum by the removal of partition walls and thus converting small rooms and corridors into dormitories, but, as stated in previous reports, no steps have yet been taken either to provide suitable accommodation for the treatment of acute cases or sufficient accommodation of any kind. Further action in the matter has been delayed in consequence of a proposal having been brought forward to convert the Tulla Workhouse into an Auxiliary Asylum, and, pending a definite decision on this proposal, which it is expected will shortly be arrived at, the consideration of the entire question of providing sufficient and suitable accommodation for the insane poor of the county has been deferred. Delay has arisen in commencing the work in connection with the new sewage disposal system, referred to in previous reports, but it is hoped that it will shortly be taken in hand. We have suggested that, pending the carrying out of the extensive additions and alterations in the asylum which have been so long in contemplation, steps should be taken to provide temporary observation dormitories and to enlarge the Catholic Chapel. We have also suggested the provision of some alternative means of escape from the two-story buildings in the event of an outbreak of fire.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.—Boring operations have been commenced at this asylum with the view of obtaining a pure water supply. No important structural works were carried out during the year. As the asylum is now overcrowded, we have pointed out to the Committee of Management the necessity for taking steps to provide additional accommodation.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.—During the year a boundary wall has been built in connection with the property recently acquired for the use of the asylum, and a shelter has been erected in the male airing court. The question of obtaining an adequate water supply has not yet been settled. Owing to this, and the want of any proper method of lighting, the house on the Lacken property has not yet been utilised for the accommodation of patients.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.—Reference was made in our last Annual Report to the unsatisfactory state of the sanitary accommodation at this asylum, and, in our report on the inspection of the institution in 1907, we called attention to the necessity for some improvements in the laundry and kitchen. The Committee have now taken these works in hand, and they are being carried out by the asylum staff. Additional accommodation is being provided in the Catholic Chapel by the erection of a gallery. The inadequacy of the water supply still continues to be a source of anxiety at this asylum.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.—No important structural works were required at this institution during the year.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.—The construction of a new drainage system for this asylum, which was for a long time in progress, has been completed. The dining halls for the staff have been

converted into dormitories for patients, and a new associated dining hall has been provided for the staff by re-constructing two rooms which were formerly used as bathrooms. The Catholic Chapel and the patients' dining hall require to be enlarged, and the general bathroom and the front wings of the asylum are in need of re-construction and improvement. Additional accommodation is also urgently called for.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.—In consequence of the occupation of the new blocks at Gransha, part of the male accommodation at the main asylum has been transferred to the female side. At Gransha a new airing court has been laid out, fenced, and provided with the necessary sanitary accommodation. As regards the old asylum, we can only repeat the observations which we have so frequently made in previous reports, that it is altogether unsuited for the treatment of recent and acute cases; while the stores, laundry, and workshops are cramped, antiquated, and inadequate.

MARLBOROUGH ASYLUM.—No steps have yet been taken to provide suitable workshops at this asylum, or to put the heating apparatus of the old building in efficient working order, as suggested in our last report, but the piggery has been removed from its close proximity to the asylum, and erected in a more suitable position on the farm, in accordance with our recommendation. A sewage tank has also been constructed on the farm, and the lighting and ventilation of the dining hall have been improved by making four additional windows in it.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.—The new block for the accommodation of 120 male patients has been completed and furnished, and is now occupied by patients. The new drying closet at the laundry has also been completed. It is to be hoped that now that the new block is completed, steps will be taken to comply with the conditions on which its erection was approved of, by extending the dining-hall, kitchen, stores, laundry, and workshops, and altering the old buildings with the view of providing additional accommodation in them. No steps have yet been taken to instal telephonic communication between the various buildings—the urgent necessity for which has been pointed out in previous reports. Complaints having been made regarding the close proximity of a range of piggeries to the buildings occupied by some of the staff, it has been decided to remove these piggeries from their present position to a greater distance from the buildings referred to.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.—The installation of a new heating and hot water supply system at this asylum, which was referred to in previous reports, has not yet been completed. A cottage for the plumber, and a new chimney shaft have been erected. The construction of a veranda at the male hospital for the open-air treatment of tuberculous cases has been commenced. No steps have yet been taken to provide additional accommodation for patients, but the accommodation for the staff has been somewhat improved, as suggested in our last report.

OMAGH ASYLUM.—The only important work carried out at this asylum during the year has been the construction of a new main sewer, and the cleaning out and filling in of the old open sewer. As no provision has been made for the purification of the sewage matter before discharging it into the river, we have suggested the introduction of a sewage purification system. No steps have yet been taken to provide a new hospital on the male side of the institution.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.—Ten cottages for married attendants have been erected at this asylum; additional piggeries have been constructed; a dayroom on the male side has been enlarged and re-modelled, and some structural alterations have been made in order to provide new stores at the Grangegorman annexe. We have suggested the continuation of the work of re-modelling the wards on the male side, and the replacing of the temporary kitchen on this side by a permanent building. No steps have yet been taken to remove the passage between the wooden buildings and the laundry in order to minimise the danger from fire, as suggested in our last report. The condition of the insane inmates of the Workhouses in the district having been brought under the notice of the Committee, they have taken up the question with the view of making provision for the accommodation of these inmates, for whose care and treatment the 9th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, makes them responsible. It is expected, therefore, that steps will shortly be taken to provide the required accommodation.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.—Houses have been built for the engineer and storekeeper, and three more houses for members of the staff are in course of erection at this asylum. A great deal still remains to be done in the way of laying out and planting the grounds around the buildings.

SLIGO ASYLUM.—No steps have yet been taken to provide additional accommodation at this asylum, the necessity for which has been so often pointed out. Some improvements were made in the kitchen during the year, and new cooking appliances were obtained.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.—The only structural works carried out at this asylum during the year were the erection of workshops for the carpenter, painter, and upholsterer. The laying out of the grounds around the new hospitals has been completed. We have suggested the provision of an alternative exit from two small dormitories, for use in the event of an outbreak of fire.

PROSECUTIONS.

Only one prosecution for ill-treatment of a patient was instituted during the year. In this case, which occurred in the Maryborough Asylum, an attendant was prosecuted for kicking a male patient, but the case was dismissed owing to the contradictory nature of the evidence. The attendant had been suspended from duty when the case was first reported, but

the Committee of Management did not consider the evidence against him sufficiently clear to warrant his dismissal, and they, therefore, reinstated him.

STAFF.

With great regret, we have to record the death, in February last, of Dr. Conolly Norman, the distinguished Resident Medical Superintendent of the Richmond (Dublin) District Asylum.

Dr. Norman was one of the foremost alienists of his time, and was a past President of the Medico Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland. As a writer he had earned a high reputation, and his contributions to psychological literature, particularly the *Journal of Mental Science*, of which he was one of the joint editors, made him an authority on the subject throughout the civilised world. He had served in the District Asylums at Monaghan and Castlebar before his appointment to the Asylum for the Metropolitan District. His sudden death, at the comparatively early age of 56, has removed a striking personality from the ranks of the medical profession.

The vacancy in the office of Resident Medical Superintendent has been filled by the promotion of Dr. J. O'Conor Donelan, the Medical Officer in charge of Portrane Asylum. Dr. Donelan's wide experience, and long service as an Assistant Medical Officer, qualified him for the important post to which he has been promoted. He has been succeeded as Medical Officer in charge of Portrane Asylum by Dr. Henry M. Cullinan, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Richmond Asylum, who is in every way well fitted for the responsible post to which he has been appointed.

The vacancy in the office of Resident Medical Superintendent of Castlebar District Asylum, which was recorded in our last report, was filled by the promotion of Dr. Francis C. Ellison, the Assistant Medical Officer, whose zeal and efficiency in the latter capacity we have frequently commended in our reports, and whose qualifications for the higher post were fully demonstrated during the illness of the late Dr. Hatchell.

As stated in our last report, Dr. James J. Fitzgerald, the Resident Medical Superintendent of Carlow District Asylum, was appointed Superintendent of the Cork Asylum.

Unfortunately, up to this, the Joint Committee of Management of the Carlow Asylum have failed to take the necessary steps to fill the vacant post by the appointment of a legally qualified Medical Officer, and legal proceedings have, therefore, been instituted to compel them to carry out the duty of appointing such an Officer, which is imposed on them by section 84 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.

The number of patients resident in Dundrum Asylum at the end of 1907 was 158, viz., 136 males and 22 females, as compared with 162 (140 males and 22 females) at the end of 1906.

The admissions (15) during 1907 showed a decrease of 2 on the number for the previous year, while the discharges numbered 18, as compared with 11 in the previous year. The increase in the discharges was caused by an increase in the number of transfers to District Asylums, which amounted to only 4 in 1906, as compared with 10 in 1907.

There was only 1 death in 1907 as compared with 4 in the previous year.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year 1907 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1907,	140	22	162
Admitted during the Year 1907,	13	2	15
Total under treatment during Year, . . .	153	24	177
Discharged recovered,	4	—	4
" improved,	10	1	11
" unimproved or not insane,	2	1	3
Died,	1	—	1
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1908, . . .	136	22	158

Of the 15 cases admitted, 3 were found insane on arraignment; 4 were acquitted of the offences with which they were charged, on the ground of insanity, or were found guilty but insane when the offences were committed; and 8 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the Asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	85	11	99
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or special verdict of guilty but insane,	29	5	34
Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude,	22	3	25
Total,	136	22	158

We have again to record that the general health of the patients has been good, and no accident, suicide, or escape occurred during the year.

Plans for the erection of a special block for refractory patients have been prepared, but the carrying out of the work has been delayed, pending the consideration of the question of acquiring additional land for the use of the Institution.

The net average cost of maintenance during the financial year 1906-7 was £43 16s. 6d. per patient, as compared with £43 4s. 10d. in the previous year—showing an increase of 11s. 8d.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, and the report on the inspection of the institution, will be found in Appendix B.

Table II. (Appendix B) shows the various offences with which the patients under detention were charged; Table III. shows the previous mental history of the patients; Table IV. the forms of their mental disease; Table V., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table VI., the ages of patients; Table VII., their educational condition; Table VIII., their social condition as to marriage; Table IX., their previous occupations; Table XI., the daily average number employed; Table XII., the numbers attending Divine Service, &c.; and Tables XIII., XIV., and XV. give details of the finances of the institution.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1908, the pauper lunatics in Irish workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th Sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 3,053, viz.—1,167 males and 1,886 females.

On the 1st January, 1907, the numbers were:—Males, 1,210; females, 1,918; total, 3,128—showing a decrease of 75 (43 males and 32 females) in the twelve months.

It is satisfactory to record a further decrease in the number of the insane inmates of these institutions, which for the past four years has stood lower than at any time since 1879.

The number in each of the unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix D, which also includes 103 lunatics maintained by contract with Committees of District Asylums, under the section above referred to.

The following Table shows the number of persons of unsound mind resident in workhouses on the 1st January of each year since 1890 :—

YEAR.	Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles resident on 1st January in Irish Workhouses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1890,	1,630	2,438	4,068
1891,	1,635	2,395	3,961
1892,	1,656	2,324	4,180
1893,	1,701	2,497	4,198
1894,	1,713	2,335	4,044
1895,	1,686	2,399	4,076
1896,	1,724	2,383	4,112
1897,	1,636	2,366	3,992
1898,	1,657	2,373	4,030
1899,	1,674	2,365	4,039
1900,	1,634	2,355	3,989
1901,	1,590	2,215	3,805
1902,	1,569	2,186	3,746
1903,	1,468	2,081	3,539
1904,	1,479	2,181	3,660
1905,	1,267	2,063	3,330
1906,	1,264	1,961	3,215
1907,	1,210	1,918	3,128
1908,	1,167	1,895	3,062

As will be seen by our reports on the inspection of some of the workhouses, which appear in the latter part of Appendix E., the condition of the insane inmates of some of these institutions calls urgently for improvement.

The overcrowded state of the lunatic wards of the North Dublin Union Workhouse was brought specially under Your Excellency's notice during the year, and we are glad to report that, as the result of representations having been made to the Joint Committee of Management of the Richmond Asylum District, regarding the necessity for providing suitable accommodation for the insane inmates of this, as well as the other workhouses in the district, the Committee took prompt steps to deal with the whole question, and have decided to provide the required accommodation.

In some Asylum Districts accommodation has already been provided for all classes of the insane—both acute and chronic—in others steps are being taken to erect the buildings necessary for the care of the chronic insane and the imbeciles now domiciled in workhouses; but in other parts of Ireland no action has yet been initiated with the view of making proper provision for this afflicted class.

Up to the present, in only one case—that of Cork—has advantage been taken of the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, which enables a County Council to acquire a workhouse, or other suitable building and convert it into an Auxiliary Asylum.

It is hoped, however, that when the recommendations of the recent Vice-Regal Commission on Poor Law Reform are carried into effect, steps will be taken to provide, under this section, for the harmless and incurable insane, who are now maintained in the Workhouses of the various Unions.

The following table shows the number of the insane boarded out in workhouses in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of the respective asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1907.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	34	3	37
Belfast, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	11	50	61
Ennis, . . .	Ennis, . . .	4	—	4
Londonderry, . .	Limavady, . . .	—	1	1
Total, . . .	. . .	99	54	103

Our reports on the lunatic wards of some of the workhouses visited by us during the year will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

Inspectors of Lunatics.

THE REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON
THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VICT.,
CAP. 123, AND LUNATIC HOSPITALS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL
OF ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR SAMUEL
WALKER, BART.,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our Report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix C, and the part of Appendix E which relates to the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able to contribute towards their maintenance is provided—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are twelve.
- (2.) In establishments, which may be denominated lunatic hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz.:—Bloomfield; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmondsbury; St Vincent's; and the Stewart Institution.
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of licensed houses and lunatic hospitals continues the same as at the date of our last Report.

On 1st January, 1908, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and lunatic hospitals was 870, of whom 394 were males, and 476 females. These figures show an increase of 25 on the number resident on 1st January, 1907—the males having increased by 4, and the females by 21.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of these institutions during the year:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1907.	390	455	845
Admitted during 1907.	114	102	276
Discharged, do.	74	103	177
Died, do.	36	37	73
Escaped, do.	—	—	—
Remaining on the 1st January, 1908, .	394	476	870

Table No. 1 (Appendix C), shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1907. From this table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1907 it had increased to 870—an increase of 248 in twenty-seven years, or an average increase of about 9 per annum.

The admissions during 1907 showed an increase of 19, as compared with the number for 1906, the males having decreased by 11, while the females increased by 30.

The following table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing first admissions from re-admissions:—

YEARS.	First Admissions.	Not First Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880,	130	36	166
1881,	122	33	145
1882,	127	46	173
1883,	103	32	135
1884,	126	36	162
1885,	126	36	172
1886,	101	40	141
1887,	120	48	168
1888,	108	33	146
1889,	123	36	165
1890,	118	29	147
1891,	122	35	167
1892,	115	45	160
1893,	122	33	160
1894,	123	39	162
1895,	127	41	178
1896,	124	60	194
1897,	148	59	207
1898,	100	42	202
1899,	156	46	202
1900,	129	49	208
1901,	153	56	209
1902,	128	49	237
1903,	194	43	237
1904,	161	61	225
1905,	185	63	248
1906,	206	49	257
1907,	213	63	276

As this table shows, the total number of admissions in 1907, as well as the number of first admissions, was greater than the number recorded in any of the previous 27 years given in the table.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 30.1, as compared with 30.0 in the previous year, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 8.5, as compared with 7.0 in 1906.

VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

As stated in previous reports, a number of the Asylums receive patients who enter voluntarily under conditions laid down by us. The majority of these cases only remain for a short time. On the 31st December last the total number of such voluntary boarders resident in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane was 25, viz.:—16 males and 9 females. This shows an increase on the number resident on the 31st December, 1906, which was 22, viz.:—13 males and 9 females. During the year 1907, 93 (83 males and 10 females), voluntary boarders were admitted; 89 (79 males and 10 females) left; and one (a male) died.

DEATHS.

Seventy of the deaths were from natural causes, but, unfortunately, there were three cases of suicide during the year.

SUICIDES.

The following are the particulars of these cases :—

A male patient in Bloomfield, although known to have suicidal tendencies, was allowed out daily for a walk with his relatives, in the hope that this would help to divert his morbid thoughts into more cheerful channels. On the 9th December, he, when near a river, succeeded in eluding observation and got into the water. He was at once taken out, and brought to the nearest hospital, when it was found that life was extinct. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from drowning, but that there was no evidence to show whether he fell accidentally or threw himself into the water. We also held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case, and in our report thereon we explained to the Managing Committee the extent of their responsibility in such cases, and we made some suggestions regarding other matters which arose in the course of the Inquiry.

At Farnham House, on the morning of the 28th February, a male patient, who, although suffering from depression, had not been considered as actively suicidal, hanged himself to the shutter knob of his bedroom window with the girdle of his dressing-gown. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. We also held an Inquiry on oath regarding the case, as the result of which we found that there was nothing calling for unfavourable comment, either with reference to the patient's treatment in the asylum or the steps taken on finding his body suspended.

At the Stewart Institution, on the morning of the 29th October, a female patient precipitated herself from a dormitory window to the ground below, a distance of 60 feet, fracturing the base of her skull, pelvis, left tibia, and right hip. She died within two hours, as the result of these injuries. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from shock following a fracture of the base of the skull, and they exonerated the officials from blame in connection with the matter. They, however, recommended that immediate steps should be taken to place iron protection bars outside the windows, so as to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. We also held an Inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case, as the result of which we found that the Charge Nurse of the ward was guilty of neglect in the matter. As regards the recommendation of the jury that the windows should be protected by iron bars, we pointed out that, owing to the prison-like appearance which they give, iron bars are, as far as possible, done away with in modern asylums, and, where absolutely necessary, an ornamental iron grille is usually found sufficient to serve the purpose in view. We further

stated that the safety of the patients must depend on the unceasing vigilance of the staff, rather than on bolts and bars, and we suggested the desirability of removing the ward for refractory and troublesome cases from the top story to the ground floor of the building.

PROSECUTIONS.

No prosecutions for ill-treatment of patients in these institutions took place during the year. In one case in Lindville Asylum a nurse struck a female patient on the face with a towel and blackened her eyes. The nurse was immediately dismissed, but, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it was decided that it would not be advisable to institute a prosecution against her.

PARTICULARS REGARDING EACH INSTITUTION.

The Hospitals for the Insane continue to serve a most useful purpose by providing, at little or no cost, for the maintenance of many of those who, having seen better days, have broken down mentally in the battle of life. These institutions afford such cases not only the care and treatment which their mental condition demands, but also the comforts and surroundings to which they were accustomed in early life.

To the founders and supporters of such institutions every praise is due for their generous munificence—now little thought or beard of—but which continues to serve so useful a purpose in providing the means of care and treatment to those who would otherwise be obliged to seek the protection of public asylums.

The following are some matters of interest or importance with reference to each Lunatic Hospital and Licensed House :—

LUNATIC HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

BLOOMFIELD.—A great deal of painting and papering has been done at this Institution, and some new furniture and carpets have been obtained, thereby greatly improving the appearance of the wards and corridors. Radiators have also been provided in connection with the heating apparatus.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMONDSBURY.—The whole extent of the walls at the back of the building at St. Patrick's has been cemented; the floors of several bedrooms have been relaid; and painting and papering have been carried out where required in the various wards. During the year the new villa, referred to in our last report, has been opened at St. Edmondsbury as a residence for eight gentlemen. The additional accommodation thus provided is beautifully situated and comfortably furnished, and will add greatly to the resources of the Hospital.

ST. VINCENT'S.—The main building at this Institution and also the two detached houses are now supplied with hydrants and hose, and from each an alternative exit exists in case of fire.

STEWART INSTITUTION.—A considerable amount of painting and papering has been carried out in this Institution during the year, and some alterations have been made in order to increase the heating power of the boiler. We have suggested the provision of a separate dining-room for the patients, who at present dine in one of the dayrooms. Amongst the deaths in the Institution during the year was the last of the "Government" patients, who were removed here from the old Hardwicke cells many years ago, and the cost of whose maintenance was defrayed by the Government.

LICENSED HOUSES.

ARMAGH RETREAT.—This House is reported to be clean and well-kept, and, as it is situated in the country, the patients are able during the summer to occupy themselves at hay-making, gardening, etc., while some of them play golf, for which a short course has been laid out in the grounds.

BELMONT PARK.—The additions and alterations referred to in our last report are now completed. They embrace the reconstruction of the rooms in the central block, so as to provide increased dining and dayroom accommodation, and the provision of a new lavatory. A glass passage has also been constructed between the kitchen and both sides of the building.

CARRIGLEA.—Another wing has been added to the building recently completed at this House, for the accommodation of patients paying low rates of board. This wing consist of day and sleeping rooms. As the doors open directly to the outer air without a porch or double door, we have pointed out the necessity for having the rooms well heated during the winter. We have also called attention to the necessity for an alternate exit from the building, for use in case of fire.

ELM LAWN.—Nearly all the rooms and passages have been painted and papered, and the House is in good order.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.—These Houses have been painted and papered where necessary, and continue to be kept in good order. Building operations are at present in progress embracing the provision of additional accommodation in the ladies' villa.

HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHFIELD.—The drainage system at Hampstead has been completely renewed on the most modern principles, and a good deal of painting and papering has been carried out at both houses, which, as hitherto, are kept in good order.

HARTFIELD AND VERVILLE.—Additional furniture and carpets have been provided for some of the rooms at Hartfield House, but we have suggested the provision of further articles of comfort for the dayroom at the back of the building, and also an additional bathroom and sanitary appliances. Telephonic communication with the Fire Brigade has been installed, and there is a fire escape ladder from one of the dormitories. We have, as an additional precaution in case of fire, suggested the provision of hydrants. At Verville alterations have been made in some of the sittingrooms, and they have also been painted, decorated, and supplied with new carpets and furniture.

LINDVILLE.—It is proposed to make some alterations in the male side of this House, and, when this is being done, the proprietors state that steps will be taken to improve the rooms on the lower corridors on both sides, to the unsatisfactory condition of which we have called attention. The upper rooms are bright and cheerful, and properly furnished.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.—Further accommodation is in course of erection at this Institution; and a new handball court has been constructed. The various bedrooms and sitting-rooms are kept in good order, but we have suggested the improvement of the dayroom and airing court for the more troublesome patients.

WOODEBINE LODGE.—This House continues to be kept in good order.

Table No. II. (Appendix C) shows the number under treatment in all these Institutions during the year 1907, and the number remaining at the end of the year, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths and escapes during the year; Table No. IV. the probable causes of insanity in the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. V. the forms of mental disease in the cases admitted, recovered, and died, and also in those remaining; Table No. VI. the ages of the patients; Table No. VII. their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII. their previous professions or occupations.

Our reports on the inspection of these licensed houses and other institutions will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's
obedient Servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

Inspectors of Lunatics.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Larvae under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1907.

The annual number of visitors to the park is 1,112,115 and the average number of visitors per day is 3,030. The annual number of visitors to the park is 1,112,115 and the average number of visitors per day is 3,030.

1900-1901. *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society* 20: 111-112.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1907.

YEARS.	DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUM.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . .	1,806	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, . . .	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883, . . .	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884, . . .	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, . . .	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . .	1,581	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, . . .	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888, . . .	1,518	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, . . .	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, . . .	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890.	1,492	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891, . . .	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, . . .	1,788	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, . . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	88	160
1894, . . .	1,726	1,503	3,229	91	71	162
1895, . . .	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896, . . .	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	90	194
1897, . . .	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	106	207
1898, . . .	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899, . . .	1,920	1,629	3,549	105	97	202
1900, . . .	1,945	1,601	3,546	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900.	1,796	1,506	3,302	95	89	184
1901, . . .	1,956	1,616	3,572	100	109	209
1902, . . .	2,156	1,701	3,847	118	119	237
1903, . . .	2,140	1,810	3,950	115	122	237
1904, . . .	2,117	1,793	3,910	95	130	225
1905, . . .	2,087	1,685	3,772	117	131	248
1906, . . .	1,936	1,588	3,524	125	132	217
1907, . . .	1,938	1,616	3,554	114	162	276

TABLE III.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1907.

YEARS.	Males	Females	Total.	YEARS.	Males	Females	Total.
1880, . . .	4	16	20	1894, . . .	1	3	4
1881, . . .	4	14	18	1895, . . .	1	3	4
1882, . . .	4	12	16	1896, . . .	1	3	3
1883, . . .	3	9	12	1897, . . .	1	2	3
1884, . . .	3	9	12	1898, . . .	1	1	2
1885, . . .	3	6	9	1899, . . .	1	1	2
1886, . . .	3	6	9	1900, . . .	1	1	2
1887, . . .	3	5	8	1901, . . .	1	1	2
1888, . . .	3	5	8	1902, . . .	1	1	2
1889, . . .	2	5	7	1903, . . .	1	1	2
1890, . . .	1	5	6	1904, . . .	1	1	2
1891, . . .	1	4	5	1905, . . .	—	—	—
1892, . . .	1	4	5	1906, . . .	—	1	1
1893, . . .	1	4	5	1907, . . .	—	—	—



TABLE II.—Showing for each District and Auxiliary Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1906, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1907, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1907.

ASYLUMS	Counties comprised in present Districts	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1906.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.			Daily Average Number resident during 1907.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	Antrim, . . .	340	229	569	313	244	557	342	233	580
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	270	259	529	238	260	528	265	260	525
Ballynasloe, . . .	Galway, . . .	836	546	1,382	865	549	1,414	851	515	1,396
Belfast, . . .	Belfast Co. Borough, . . .	523	610	1,133	533	617	1,149	532	606	1,138
Carlow, . . .	Carlow, . . .	251	214	465	261	234	495	256	221	477
Castlebar, . . .	Mayo, . . .	443	267	710	449	265	714	446	259	705
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and Sth. Ridings, . . .	371	403	774	372	403	775	370	403	773
Cork (Main Asylum), . . .	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough, . . .	785	789	1,584	785	789	1,574	1,043	904	2,907
Cork (Main Asylum), Youghal Auxiliary, . . .	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough, . . .	215	159	404	248	156	404			
		221	199	420	235	192	427	228	196	424
Downpatrick, . . .	Down, . . .	329	332	721	329	336	726	334	339	723
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	221	199	420	235	192	427	228	196	424
Enniscorthy, . . .	Wexford, . . .	208	243	511	263	262	525	264	260	523
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	237	230	467	234	212	446	235	217	452
Killarney, . . .	Kerry, . . .	301	271	575	318	273	596	317	277	594
Lisickenny, . . .	Donegal, . . .	417	279	696	416	272	688	413	274	687
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, Co. and County Borough, . . .	374	296	670	371	300	671	376	299	675
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough, . . .	273	221	524	229	243	532	223	235	518
Maryborough, . . .	Maryborough, King's and Queen's, . . .	275	237	532	289	265	554	286	264	550
Monaghan, . . .	Monaghan, Cavan, . . .	472	376	848	469	389	858	472	385	857
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, Westmeath, . . .	534	404	938	542	417	959	529	403	937
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh, Tyrone, . . .	410	321	731	407	322	739	411	311	732
Richmond, . . .	Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough, . . .	776	817	1,593	754	835	1,589			
Portlaoise, . . .	Wicklow, Leath, . . .	732	587	1,329	727	599	1,326	1,487	1,411	2,396
Sligo, . . .	Léitrim, Sligo, . . .	399	278	677	375	283	643	384	268	652
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, Co. and County Borough, . . .	297	265	572	308	265	573	305	264	569
Total, . . .		30,402	8,854	39,306	30,509	9,069	39,511	30,479	8,933	39,612

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 28 and 29 Vic. c. 67.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved, not Insane, and Insanity doubtful.			Total Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anttrim, .	41	39	80	18	16	34	50	55	114	29	12	41	7	4	11	—	—	—	36	35	32	
Armagh, .	32	24	56	16	6	22	48	30	78	30	15	45	2	2	4	—	2	2	32	32	32	
Ballinassloe, .	94	55	149	31	17	38	115	72	187	51	35	96	3	—	3	1	1	2	55	56	56	
Belfast, .	92	97	189	29	22	42	119	119	231	18	38	86	17	10	37	9	—	9	37	38	36	
Carlow, .	46	33	78	10	7	17	56	39	95	29	4	24	1	—	1	—	—	—	31	4	35	
Castlerea, .	47	40	87	19	16	29	66	50	116	18	18	36	7	3	10	9	5	14	31	25	40	
Clemassel, .	50	36	86	14	12	26	61	45	112	21	17	38	6	0	12	2	1	3	29	24	35	
Cork (Glenstal and Youghal Asylums).	150	116	266	30	44	74	180	160	330	76	70	146	10	23	33	3	6	7	89	97	106	
Downpatrick, .	71	53	123	18	17	35	80	69	138	39	32	71	5	3	8	1	—	1	45	55	59	
Ennis, .	32	32	64	19	8	27	51	40	91	29	25	45	6	1	7	1	—	1	27	30	33	
Emmetscorthy, .	36	44	80	8	3	16	44	52	90	22	11	33	6	6	12	1	—	1	29	17	45	
Kilkenny, .	23	22	45	11	6	17	34	29	62	16	9	25	3	3	5	1	—	1	29	11	31	
Killarney, .	72	45	117	28	26	54	160	71	171	44	28	72	10	6	18	1	1	2	55	53	55	
Letterkenny, .	44	39	83	24	12	36	68	51	119	34	24	58	4	8	12	1	1	9	39	33	72	
Limerick, .	40	48	88	12	13	25	52	61	113	31	32	63	8	0	16	—	1	1	39	33	35	
Londonderry, .	49	52	101	13	15	28	62	67	129	18	19	37	5	8	13	—	—	—	23	27	30	
Maryborough, .	59	39	91	23	14	37	75	53	123	20	14	34	2	5	7	1	—	1	23	12	19	
Monaghan, .	49	66	115	21	14	35	70	80	159	31	40	71	7	7	14	3	2	5	41	49	50	
Mullingar, .	67	51	118	22	18	46	93	69	164	30	16	46	20	16	36	1	1	2	51	33	46	
Omagh, .	68	65	133	29	14	42	86	79	175	51	32	83	18	3	21	2	—	2	71	55	66	
Richmond and Portrane.	222	218	440	60	27	87	329	265	537	120	80	203	55	29	81	14	6	20	189	135	180	
Sligo, .	53	32	85	10	16	26	63	43	111	11	11	22	30	10	40	4	3	7	45	21	35	
Waterford, .	39	23	61	8	3	16	47	39	77	22	17	39	7	3	10	2	1	3	21	21	22	
Total, .	1879	1930	3745	460	329	899	1938	1616	3564	772	599	1371	230	168	406	50	29	79	1061	137	176	

^o In one of these cases the insanity was self-inflicted.
[†] In this case the patient was drowned.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1907.

District.	DEATHS.												Escapes.	Total Number of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.				ASYLUM.	
	By Accident.			By Suicide.			By Homicide.			Total Deaths.				Escapes.			Discharges.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
2. 21.	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	31	31	—	—	—	56	49	90	Antrim.
2. 20.	27	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	19	23	—	—	—	50	29	79	Armagh.
2. 12.	61	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	31	33	61	—	—	—	86	69	155	Ballinasloe.
2. 54.	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	54	117	8	—	8	103	112	215	Belfast.
2. 25.	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	15	40	—	—	—	46	19	63	Carlow.
2. 16.	41	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	26	16	42	—	—	—	60	42	102	Caslebar.
2. 21.	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	24	53	—	—	—	63	48	111	Clonmel.
2. 76.	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	76	164	—	—	—	177	173	350	Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).
2. 30.	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	30	74	—	—	—	89	65	154	Downpatrick.
2. 21.	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	21	31	—	—	—	27	47	84	Ennisc.
2. 14.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	16	36	—	—	—	49	33	82	Enniscorthy.
2. 23.	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	62	—	—	—	37	36	73	Kilkenny.
2. 31.	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	62	—	—	—	80	61	150	Killarney.
2. 29.	51	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	30	25	55	—	—	—	69	58	127	Letterkenny.
2. 17.	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17	33	—	—	—	53	55	111	Limerick.
2. 18.	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	18	41	—	—	—	46	45	91	Londonderry.
2. 25.	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	23	64	—	—	—	61	55	106	Maryborough.
2. 13.	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	18	59	—	—	—	73	67	150	Monaghan.
2. 23.	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	23	59	—	—	—	87	56	143	Meallinbar.
2. 15.	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	16	44	—	—	—	90	51	150	Ormagh.
2. 20.	237	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	128	110	238	2	—	2	319	226	544	Richmond and Portrane.
2. 24.	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	34	76	—	—	—	87	53	145	Sligo.
2. 9.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	24	—	—	—	46	30	76	Waterford.
2. 69.	1,679	1	2	3	4	—	4	—	—	815	671	1,486	5	—	5	1,881	1,858	3,819	Total.

Prior to admission to the Asylum.
With those from the Asylum on trial.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1907, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

Asylums.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, .	10	55	114	50	55	110	23	12	41	29	32	41	339	254	633	394	298	671
Armagh, .	48	30	78	46	29	75	30	13	45	29	14	43	318	189	607	218	258	601
Ballinasloe, .	112	72	187	114	71	185	51	33	86	51	54	85	931	618	1,549	960	618	1,549
Belfast, .	112	119	231	111	116	227	18	38	56	18	28	56	615	729	1,344	634	729	1,344
Carlow, .	56	39	95	56	39	95	29	4	24	20	6	24	307	253	660	267	243	587
Castlebar, .	56	50	106	68	50	118	18	18	36	18	18	36	509	207	816	509	308	816
Clonmel, .	64	48	112	62	48	110	21	17	38	21	17	38	635	451	888	433	615	888
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).	190	160	340	179	168	347	76	79	145	78	68	143	1,210	1,118	2,328	1,306	1,118	2,328
Downpatrick, .	89	69	158	87	68	155	39	35	73	37	33	69	478	401	879	473	387	879
Ennis, .	51	40	91	49	40	89	20	25	45	19	25	44	272	229	611	270	233	601
Enniscorthy, .	44	52	96	44	52	96	22	11	33	29	11	33	312	293	607	312	295	607
Kilkeenny, .	24	28	62	33	27	60	16	9	25	16	9	25	271	248	619	263	247	616
Killarney, .	100	71	171	96	69	165	44	28	72	44	27	71	404	343	749	288	333	733
Letterkenny, .	68	51	119	65	50	116	34	24	58	34	24	58	485	339	815	483	329	813
Limerick, .	62	41	113	52	61	113	31	22	63	31	22	63	426	326	782	429	314	781
Londonderry, .	62	67	129	60	66	126	18	19	37	19	19	37	335	288	623	333	287	621
Maryborough.	73	53	126	73	51	123	20	14	34	20	14	34	256	210	660	247	308	660
Monaghan, .	70	60	130	66	77	143	31	40	71	39	38	69	545	456	998	528	453	991
Mullingar, .	75	69	144	70	68	148	30	16	46	30	16	46	629	473	1,102	626	469	1,081
Omagh, .	36	79	175	94	79	173	51	33	83	51	32	83	596	403	939	500	422	937
Richmond and Portmarnac.	292	245	537	278	240	518	120	80	200	111	77	188	1,800 ^a	1,638	3,438	1,378	1,648	3,437
Sligo, .	63	46	111	63	47	110	11	11	23	11	11	23	621	326	788	461	324	787
Waterford, .	47	36	77	47	36	77	22	17	39	22	17	39	354	285	643	354	295	643
Total, .	1,938	1,616	3,554	1,886	1,667	3,673	772	609	1,373	737	590	1,347	12,339	10,470	23,860	12,029	10,418	23,874

TABLE V.—Showing, for the District and Auxiliary Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1907.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Five Classes										The Deaths.				
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			Believed, or Otherwise (not including Deaths).				The Deaths.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
FIRST CLASS:— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission,	842	749	1,591	282	309	601	110	92	202	297	293	590			
SECOND CLASS:— First Attack above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	535	138	673	446	162	608	161	44	201	64	125	90	221		
THIRD CLASS:— Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	318	299	617	172	164	336	45	30	75	74	62	126			
FOURTH CLASS:— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admission,	501	269	770	560	56	1,126	46	26	72	109	109	196	293		
FIFTH CLASS:— Cogenital,	86	41	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	54	22	73		
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, AND DISEASY DORMANT,	111	76	187	36	22	58	29	18	47	46	42	108			
Total,	1,935	1,614	3,549	772	935	1,714	269	457	818	671	671	1,483			

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District and Auxiliary Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1907, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE,	RECOVERED,			DIED,		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	18	13	31	47	42	89
From 1 to 2 months,	338	190	528	70	23	93
Over 2 to 6	218	179	396	47	55	102
" 6 to 9	121	88	209	45	36	81
" 9 to 12	18	15	33	33	26	59
" 1 to 2 years,	57	71	128	96	80	176
" 2 to 3 "	24	23	46	70	53	123
" 3 to 5 "	14	22	36	88	94	182
" 5 to 7 "	11	14	25	54	48	102
" 7 to 10 "	5	5	10	67	57	124
" 10 to 12 "	2	1	3	36	18	54
" 12 to 15 "	2	1	3	46	32	72
" 15 to 20 "	1	—	1	37	40	77
" 20 to 25 "	1	1	2	37	21	48
" 25 to 30 "	—	—	—	20	20	40
" 30 to 35 "	—	—	—	15	10	25
" 35 to 40 "	—	—	—	15	10	25
Upwards of 40 "	—	—	—	8	7	15
Total,	772	699	1,471	815	671	1,486

TABLE VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1907.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	49.2	21.8	36.0	5.8	10.1	7.6
Armagh,	62.5	30.0	57.7	6.5	3.9	5.3
Ballinastoe,	44.3	48.6	46.0	2.6	6.1	4.6
Belfast,	16.1	31.9	24.2	11.3	8.9	10.3
Carlow,	35.7	10.3	25.3	9.8	6.8	8.4
Castlebar,	27.3	26.0	31.0	5.3	6.2	6.0
Clonmel,	32.8	33.1	33.0	9.2	6.0	7.5
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary),	42.2	43.8	42.0	8.4	7.9	8.2
Downpatrick,	42.8	46.4	41.0	11.5	8.8	10.2
Enniscorthy,	39.2	62.5	49.5	4.1	10.7	7.3
Kilkenny,	50.0	21.2	34.4	7.6	6.2	6.9
Killarney,	47.1	22.1	40.3	7.2	11.5	9.3
Letterkenny,	44.0	39.4	42.1	9.8	11.3	10.4
Limerick,	50.0	47.1	48.7	7.3	9.1	8.0
Londonderry,	59.6	52.5	55.8	4.3	5.7	4.9
Maryborough,	29.0	28.1	28.7	8.1	7.7	7.9
Monaghan,	36.7	26.4	26.6	13.3	9.8	11.6
Mullingar,	44.3	30.0	47.3	6.8	4.7	5.8
Omagh,	31.6	23.2	28.0	6.8	5.6	6.3
Richmond and Portrane,	53.1	40.5	47.4	6.8	4.7	5.9
Sligo,	41.1	32.7	37.2	8.6	7.8	8.2
Waterford,	46.8	56.7	50.6	4.9	3.4	4.2
Total,	39.8	37.1	38.6	7.8	7.6	7.7

TABLE VIII.—Showing for all the District and Auxiliary Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions; of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in the Five-year periods from 1893 to 1907, inclusive.

Year	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.	Average of the Five-year Period.				Average of the Five-year Period.				Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.				Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.				Average of the Five-year Period.					
		M.	Y.	T.	M.	Y.	T.	M.	Y.	T.	M.	Y.	T.	M.	Y.	T.	M.	Y.	T.	M.	Y.	T.	
1893.	-	379	381	386	-	-	-	76	76	76	107	107	107	101	101	101	100	101	101	107	107	107	
1894.	-	420	389	405	-	-	-	80	80	80	97	97	97	103	103	103	102	102	102	104	104	104	
1895.	-	390	389	393	391	372	384	72	72	72	70	70	71	74	74	74	73	73	73	97	97	97	
1896.	-	385	386	372	-	-	-	63	63	63	73	73	73	77	77	77	93	93	93	97	97	97	
1897.	-	379	343	373	-	-	-	77	77	77	75	75	75	87	87	87	79	79	79	83	83	83	
1898.	-	380	355	369	-	-	-	70	70	70	78	78	78	74	74	74	87	87	87	83	83	83	
1899.	-	368	364	377	-	-	-	74	74	74	70	70	70	72	72	72	78	78	78	83	83	83	
1900.	-	363	357	363	373	352	364	364	75	75	75	84	84	84	75	75	75	82	82	82	78	78	78
1901.	-	365	365	373	-	-	-	80	80	80	70	70	70	75	75	75	79	79	79	77	77	77	
1902.	-	358.	339	345	-	-	-	74	74	74	80	80	80	77	77	77	83	83	83	76	76	76	
1903.	-	377	374	367	-	-	-	73	73	73	84	84	84	78	78	78	84	84	84	78	78	78	
1904.	-	359	368	353	-	-	-	76	76	76	82	82	82	78	78	78	76	76	76	77	77	77	
1905.	-	346	396	368	374	307	371	79	79	79	74	74	74	76	76	76	77	77	77	74	74	74	
1906.	-	388	348	370	-	-	-	75	75	75	77	77	77	70	70	70	72	72	72	63	63	63	
1907.	-	398	371	386	-	-	-	78	78	78	75	75	75	77	77	77	74	74	74	71	71	71	

TABLE IX.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during each of the years from 1898 to 1907.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.									
	YEARS.									
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Antrim.	-	-	-	79	68	85	60	82	112	76
Armagh.	53	63	79	46	75	72	68	62	80	53
Ballymena.	48	57	70	57	66	60	58	53	55	46
Belfast.	79	76	75	79	83	81	95	84	85	103
Carlow.	66	54	80	66	59	82	110	66	69	84
Castlebar.	56	61	80	98	74	66	77	52	48	60
Clonmel.	52	81	85	82	90	60	78	72	89	76
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary from 1906).	74	92	93	75	66	64	85	111	93	82
Downpatrick.	94	83	108	95	103	97	86	81	77	82
Ennis.	56	39	62	54	65	76	91	79	74	73
Enniskeary.	100	64	62	61	63	73	90	76	61	69
Kilkenny.	58	67	51	87	60	55	61	58	63	93
Killarney.	99	64	76	95	71	112	95	99	84	104
Letterkenny.	96	56	47	49	56	73	68	69	77	80
Limerick.	79	110	122	74	69	74	96	54	48	49
Londonderry.	95	73	74	82	60	133	69	68	88	79
Maryborough.	66	55	89	106	105	95	94	112	114	116
Monaghan.	73	93	51	72	52	71	76	74	67	58
Mullingar.	69	57	69	68	78	60	54	60	62	63
Omagh.	111	119	118	105	116	97	69	104	112	59
Richardson (including Portmane).	78	70	78	79	100	79	83	76	65	82
Sligo.	69	82	69	66	95	117	127	83	97	117
Waterford.	84	65	65	58	83	60	61	57	59	42
Total.	74	72	79	76	77	78	78	77	76	77

TABLE X.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of Patients into
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY RULES.												Trans- ferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Desmond, on expulsion of Seniors.						
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee.			Admitted as urgent by the Medical Officers.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or County Court Judge.			Admitted by Order of the Inspectors of Lunatics.			Soldiers on Active Service admitted tempo- rarily and paid for by the War Office.			Paying Patients.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Antrobus.	-	-	-	21	30	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
Armagh.	-	-	-	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballinasloe.	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Belfast.	1	2	3	85	98	183	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	-	1	
Carlow.	-	-	-	25	23	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Castlebar.	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
Cloone.	20	21	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).	-	1	1	48	57	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	6	-	-	
Downpatrick.	-	-	-	29	44	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	
Ennis.	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enniscorthy.	-	-	-	18	33	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilkenny.	-	1	1	6	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killarney.	-	-	-	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Letterkenny.	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Limerick.	-	-	-	10	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Londonderry.	-	-	-	23	42	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maryborough.	-	-	-	31	21	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monaghan.	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Mullingar.	-	-	-	5	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	
Omagh.	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Richmond and Portrow.	16	18	34	64	108	172	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	7	8	1	1	
Sligo.	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waterford.	-	-	-	9	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total.	37	43	80	496	587	1,083	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	12	23	35	4	4	

each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and also the Number Admitted, 1st December, 1907.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.							DANGEROUS LUNATICS.			Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898, sec. 6.			Total Admitted during Year.			ASYLUM.	
Lord Lieutenant's Patients Imprisoned for Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum under Warrant of His Excellency.	Insane Prisoners transferred from Prisons under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.	Committed under the Asylum Act, 1881, sec. 91.	Committed under the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 8.	Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10.													
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	23	60	-	-	-	19	55	114	Antrim.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	37	14	51	1	-	1	48	30	78	Armagh.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	110	65	175	-	-	-	115	72	187	Ballinasloe.	
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	19	16	35	-	1	1	112	119	231	Belfast.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	17	47	-	-	-	56	39	95	Carlow.	
1	1	2	1	-	1	-	60	48	108	1	-	1	66	59	116	Castlebar.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	42	27	69	-	-	-	64	48	112	Clonmel.	
2	-	2	4	2	6	4	118	95	213	-	-	-	180	160	340	Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	19	79	3	-	3	89	69	158	Downpatrick.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	47	32	70	-	-	-	51	40	91	Ennis.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	19	44	-	-	-	44	52	96	Enniscorthy.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	27	16	43	-	-	-	34	28	62	Killkenny.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	2	86	57	143	-	-	-	160	71	171	Killarney.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	43	107	1	-	1	68	54	119	Letterkenny.	
-	-	-	3	-	3	1	36	49	75	1	1	2	62	61	113	Limerick.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	37	23	60	1	2	3	62	67	129	Londonderry.	
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	41	32	73	1	-	1	75	53	128	Maryborough.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	75	143	-	1	1	70	80	150	Monaghan.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	86	53	139	-	-	-	95	69	164	Mullingar.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	82	66	148	-	1	1	96	79	175	Omagh.	
-	-	-	10	8	18	2	193	104	297	-	-	-	292	245	537	Richmond and Portrane.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	59	41	100	-	-	-	63	48	111	Sligo.	
1	-	1	3	2	5	1	35	13	66	-	-	-	47	30	77	Waterford.	
5	1	6	30	18	48	15	1	1,388	938	2,326	9	6	15	1,968	1,616	3,584	Total.

TABLE XI.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1907; and also of those who were Remaining in the District and Auxiliary Asylums on the 31st December, 1907.

Ages.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1907.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 5 years. . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 5 to 10 Years.	5	3	8	—	—	—	7	8	15
" 10 " 15 "	16	4	20	9	—	9	29	10	22
" 15 " 20 "	101	83	184	42	35	77	187	135	322
" 20 " 25 "	265	188	453	104	71	175	559	432	991
" 25 " 30 "	288	235	513	117	76	193	1,063	766	1,839
" 30 " 35 "	218	222	470	106	102	908	1,613	987	2,600
" 35 " 40 "	217	185	402	105	77	182	1,356	1,043	2,331
" 40 " 45 "	156	153	309	55	68	123	1,283	1,067	2,350
" 45 " 50 "	127	133	260	64	36	100	1,147	979	2,126
" 50 " 55 "	117	119	236	51	57	108	944	843	1,907
" 55 " 60 "	102	86	188	38	25	63	763	843	1,606
" 60 " 65 "	106	76	181	38	24	57	629	717	1,408
" 65 " 70 "	71	59	130	26	9	35	513	502	1,015
" 70 " 75 "	42	36	78	16	6	20	262	280	642
" 75 " 80 "	18	11	29	2	3	5	134	125	289
" 80 " 85 "	9	6	15	—	—	—	33	48	81
" 85 " 90 "	2	5	8	1	—	1	12	15	25
" 90 years. . .	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	4
Unknown, . . .	26	20	46	32	10	22	106	98	203
Total, . . .	1,328	1,616	3,544	772	599	1,371	10,809	9,509	19,511

TABLE XII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District and Auxiliary Asylums on 31st December, 1907.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated,	763	643	1,406
Can Read and Write well,	2,759	2,153	4,912
" " indifferently,	3,371	2,581	5,952
Can Read only,	1,166	1,223	2,389
Cannot Read or Write,	1,736	1,579	3,315
Unascertained,	714	821	1,535
Total,	10,509	9,602	19,311

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients in District and Auxiliary Asylums, who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1907.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	554	513	1,067	264	234	488	244	181	425
Single,	1,247	932	2,179	472	320	792	485	383	868
Widowed,	87	143	230	24	41	63	49	100	149
Unascertained,	50	28	78	22	4	26	37	7	44
Total,	1,938	1,616	3,554	772	589	1,371	815	671	1,486

TABLE XIV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1907.

Causes,		Males,	Females,	Total,
MORAL CAUSES:—				
Domestic trouble,	· · · · ·	25	56	81
Adverse circumstances,	· · · · ·	18	36	54
Mental anxiety and worry,	· · · · ·	50	46	96
Religious excitement,	· · · · ·	14	19	33
Love affairs,	· · · · ·	2	5	7
Fright and nervous shock,	· · · · ·	18	42	60
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—				
Intemperance in drink,	· · · · ·	298	85	383
" sexual,	· · · · ·	5	2	7
Venereal disease,	· · · · ·	51	7	58
Self-abuse (sexual),	· · · · ·	18	—	18
Over-exertion,	· · · · ·	4	5	9
Sunstroke,	· · · · ·	11	1	12
Accident or injury,	· · · · ·	27	4	31
Pregnancy,	· · · · ·	—	11	11
Parturition and the puerperal state,	· · · · ·	—	56	56
Lactation,	· · · · ·	—	11	11
Uterine and ovarian disorders,	· · · · ·	—	3	3
Puberty,	· · · · ·	10	5	15
Change of life,	· · · · ·	—	35	35
Fever,	· · · · ·	9	2	11
Privation and starvation,	· · · · ·	4	13	17
Old age,	· · · · ·	66	73	145
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	· · · · ·	95	82	177
Previous attacks,	· · · · ·	171	143	314
Hereditary influences,	· · · · ·	518	451	969
Congenital defect,	· · · · ·	93	52	145
Other ascertained causes,	· · · · ·	47	19	66
Unknown	· · · · ·	372	346	727
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, OR INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	· · · · ·	12	10	22
Total,	· · · · ·	1,238	1,016	3,254

TABLE XV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1907.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Congenital or Infantile Mental Dolichocephaly,	19	12	31	—	—	—	17	7	24	
{ with Epilepsy, { without „ „	79	51	130	—	—	—	45	25	70	
Epileptic Insanity, . . .	96	80	144	3	2	5	81	24	75	
General Paralysis of the Insane, . .	53	8	61	—	—	—	63	11	74	
Mania,	Acute, . . .	406	338	744	213	160	369	110	88	204
	Chronic, . . .	148	157	305	46	46	90	128	129	257
	Recurrent, . . .	223	180	403	129	104	233	33	26	61
	A. P. O., . . .	130	26	156	108	16	116	11	1	12
	Puerperal, . . .	—	37	37	—	22	22	—	9	9
Melancholia,	Senile, . . .	32	22	54	12	7	17	26	26	62
	Acute, . . .	437	381	818	178	163	341	89	102	191
	Chronic, . . .	78	90	168	25	19	62	39	30	100
	Recurrent, . . .	116	105	221	52	58	110	13	11	24
	Puerperal, . . .	—	23	23	—	14	14	—	1	1
Dementia,	Senile, . . .	18	23	41	2	5	7	14	16	30
	Primary, . . .	11	16	27	2	1	3	4	5	9
	Secondary, . . .	32	29	61	—	—	—	81	78	159
	Senile, . . .	47	54	101	—	—	—	56	57	113
	Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	3	1	4	—	—	—	7	6	12
Not Insane on Admission, or Insanity Doubtful,	12	10	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total, . . .	1,328	1,616	3,544	772	599	1,371	815	671	1,485	

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1907, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy.	17	21	38	8	57	57
Brain, Abscess of.	2	1	3	-	52	48
Brain, Atrophy of.	12	5	17	2	60	53
Brain, Organic Disease of.	21	8	29	2	54	57
Brain, Softening of.	11	9	20	3	61	47
Brain, Tumour of.	1	2	3	1	34	50
Chorea.	1	1	2	1	50	16
Embolism.	1	-	1	-	72	-
Epilepsy.	42	21	63	13	41	43
Exhaustion: Maniacal or Melancholic.	81	87	168	11	49	51
Hemiplegia.	3	6	9	-	53	53
Locomotor Ataxy.	1	-	1	-	39	-
Meningitis, Cerebral.	-	2	2	1	-	33
Meningitis, Spinal.	-	1	1	-	-	28
Paralysis, Bulbar.	1	1	2	1	70	51
Paralysis, General of the Insane.	63	11	74	8	43	41
Panplegia.	1	-	1	-	58	-
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris.	-	1	1	-	-	55
Asthma.	-	1	1	-	-	39
Bronchitis.	41	33	73	13	63	66
Heart, Degeneration of.	25	30	55	12	60	59
Heart, Valvular Disease of.	49	60	109	26	59	56
Lung, Abscess of.	2	1	3	1	53	27
Lung, Congestion of.	1	4	5	1	36	51
Lung, Gangrene of.	-	2	2	2	-	45
Pericarditis.	1	1	2	1	28	38
Phtisis.	213	187	400	52	38	38
Pleurisy.	8	2	10	7	51	53
Pneumonia.	45	23	68	15	45	46
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour.	1	-	1	-	67	-
Bowel, Obstruction of.	3	2	5	2	43	67

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1907, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES—continued.						
Bright's Disease, Acute, . . .	2	1	3	1	52	52
Bright's Disease, Chronic, . . .	7	4	11	3	56	48
Colitis,	1	—	1	—	34	—
Cystitis,	1	1	2	2	44	62
Diarrhoea,	5	4	9	1	49	51
Dysentery,	3	3	6	1	67	71
Enteritis,	2	10	12	1	51	60
Hernia, Strangulated,	1	—	1	1	74	—
Liver, Diseases of,	5	4	9	3	54	66
Nephritis,	5	6	11	3	57	45
Pancreatitis, Chronic,	2	—	2	2	41	—
Peritonitis,	5	3	8	5	41	50
Prostate, Disease of,	1	—	1	—	71	—
Pyelitis, Stricture of,	1	—	1	—	40	—
Spleen, Disease of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of,	6	5	11	3	51	60
Typhilitis,	1	—	1	1	26	—
Urethra, Stricture of,	1	—	1	1	36	—
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous),	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia, Pernicious,	4	2	6	2	57	43
Aneurism,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy,	1	1	2	—	43	48
Cancer,	9	14	23	10	53	61
Carbuncle,	—	1	1	—	—	62
Diabetes,	1	—	1	—	32	—
Diphtheria,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever,	9	5	14	3	36	42
Erysipelas,	1	1	2	—	50	77
Goitre,	—	2	2	—	—	43
Gout,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodgkin's Disease,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza and its Complications,	16	6	22	2	43	49
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer,	1	—	1	—	62	—
Measles,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxœdema,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura,	2	—	2	1	51	—

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1907, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES—continued.						
Pyrexia.	+	+	+	—	—	—
Pyrexia.	+	+	+	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever.	+	+	1	—	1	70
Scarlet Fever.	+	+	—	—	—	—
Sorofulæ.	+	+	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia.	+	+	—	1	1	67
Small Pox.	+	+	—	—	—	—
Syncope.	+	+	3	1	4	66
Syphilis.	+	+	2	—	2	54
Tuberculosis.	16	15	30	5	26	65
Typhus Fever.	—	—	1	—	—	24
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of.	—	4	4	1	—	43
Cellulitis.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand, &c.	1	—	1	—	69	—
Senile Decay.	48	62	100	8	75	76
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Drowning.	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Hanging.	2	—	2	—	36	—
" Strangulation.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns or Scalds.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture of Skull.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Injuries.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut Throat.	—	—	2	2	37	—
ACCIDENTAL.						
Asphyxia by Drowning.	1	1	2	1	37	63
Burns and Scalds.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture or Dislocation.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning.	—	—	1	1	—	50
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscera.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Injuries.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	815	671	1,486	233	49	60

* In one of these cases the injury was self-inflicted prior to admission to the Asylum.

† In this case the patient was drowned while absent from the Asylum on trial.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1907.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.									
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.						Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.		
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.							
Astrim, . . .	8 2 0	25 2 0	80 1 11	51 3 37	166 1 8					
Armagh, . . .	25 0 7	—	13 0 0	15 0 10	53 0 17					
Ballinasloe, . . .	29 1 0	—	92 0 0	50 1 28	171 2 28					
Belfast, . . .	9 0 0	—	21 2 0	19 0 0	49 2 0					
Do. (Purdysburn Estate). . .	33 0 0	42 0 0	166 1 24	131 0 16	372 2 0					
Carlow, . . .	31 0 0	35 2 0	34 1 16	2 3 24	103 3 0					
Castlebar, . . .	28 2 0	2 0 0	67 1 0	9 0 18	106 3 18					
Clonmel, . . .	*13 0 0	—	18 2 26	30 1 38	62 0 24					
Cork, . . .	37 0 0	—	91 0 0	32 0 0	160 0 0					
Downpatrick, . .	7 1 0	80 0 0	46 1 6	39 0 25	172 2 31					
Ennis, . . .	6 0 0	13 0 0	34 0 0	12 0 23	69 0 23					
Enniscorthy, . .	8 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 7	95 0 7					
Kilkenny, . . .	7 0 0	12 0 0	22 2 13	30 3 24	72 1 37					
Killarney, . . .	11 0 0	18 0 5	31 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 5					
Letterkenny, . .	51 1 20	51 1 19	63 0 0	27 0 0	192 2 39					
Limerick, . . .	*24 0 36	—	48 1 25	15 1 22	88 0 3					
Londonderry, . .	9 0 0	86 3 12	125 3 33	95 0 36	317 0 0					
Maryborough, . .	2 2 0	25 0 0	38 2 3	8 1 9	74 1 12					
Monaghan, . . .	6 0 0	24 0 0	46 0 0	30 3 23	106 3 33					
Mullingar, . . .	10 0 0	70 0 0	326 1 10½	17 0 0	423 1 15½					
Onagh, . . .	26 0 0	19 0 0	48 0 0	43 2 5	136 2 5					
Richmond, . . .	8 3 0	16 2 0	9 0 2	23 2 36	57 3 38					
Do. (Portrane Estate). . .	10 0 0	46 0 0	261 0 0	152 2 35	469 2 35					
Sligo, . . .	29 1 0	—	30 0 29	29 2 19	89 0 7					
Waterford, . . .	7 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	16 2 38½	63 2 38½					
Total, . . .	437 2 23	632 2 36	1,756 3 1½	919 2 34	3,746 2 24					
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, . . .	11 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	30 0 0					
Gross Total, . . .	448 2 23	642 2 36	1,759 3 1½	925 2 34	3,776 2 24					

* Cultivated both by spade and plough.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf
ended 31st December.

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.						Expenditure from Prison Funds.	
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Councils on demand of Committee.		Receipts on behalf of Criminal Lunatics.				
		Levied off District.	Capitation Grant from Local Taxation Account.†	From State Funds.	From Private Sources.			
1.	2.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	1,844 4 11	10,068 12 6	5,809 19 8	212 12 6	—	20 11 1		
Armagh, . . .	687 17 40	9,530 17 8	5,173 2 4	171 16 2	—	22 11 1		
Ballinasloe, . . .	2,903 18 8	23,033 14 4	13,365 15 6	569 7 3	1 4 5	21 11 1		
Belfast, . . .	5,970 18 1	13,426 6 2	11,037 10 0	240 5 5	—	66 6 1		
Carlow, . . .	2,185 3 11	8,497 1 7	4,261 7 3	154 6 9	—	41 11 1		
Castlereagh, . . .	665 18 3	9,179 9 10	6,672 13 11	196 14 4	—	61 11 1		
Clonmel, . . .	2,851 14 0	10,266 15 1	7,746 0 11	421 10 8	—	29 11 1		
Cork, . . .	3,923 17 8	16,941 5 1	15,319 8 8	3,162 17 11	—	58 11 1		
Downpatrick, . . .	5,477 13 1	13,203 10 3	7,049 17 9	214 8 5	—	1,05 11 1		
Ennis, . . .	493 16 8	6,839 8 8	4,030 3 0	74 1 8	—	19 11 1		
Enniscorthy, . . .	1,396 8 7	9,519 3 9	4,969 8 3	258 0 10	—	50 11 1		
Kilkenny, . . .	1,278 1 0	7,851 11 2	4,697 12 10	48 6 8	—	26 11 1		
Kilbarney, . . .	3,881 1 6	7,914 19 7	5,864 4 5	198 3 4	—	28 11 1		
Letterkenny, . . .	3,235 5 11	13,631 8 0	7,008 2 8	327 14 8	—	31 11 1		
Limerick, . . .	3,259 1 11	11,965 0 10	6,155 9 3	749 12 9	—	23 11 1		
Londonderry, . . .	—	11,307 19 8	5,128 17 2	186 9 6	—	15 11 1		
Maryborough, . . .	4,807 19 7	11,890 19 11	5,390 1 5	1,139 0 2	—	24 11 1		
Monaghan, . . .	5,629 8 2	13,132 17 4	5,804 14 8	162 3 6	—	36 11 1		
Mullingar, . . .	6,833 4 9	16,847 10 6	9,204 19 6	290 13 7	—	42 11 1		
Omagh, . . .	250 12 7	12,620 12 11	7,241 15 1	228 13 4	—	64 11 1		
Rathfmon and Portrane, . . .	17,010 6 1	62,587 16 7	27,752 14 3	1,438 5 8	28 16 3	2,61 11 1		
Sligo, . . .	3,645 14 8	11,048 0 2	6,850 19 8	274 12 9	—	24 11 1		
Waterford, . . .	1,197 17 1	9,811 11 2	5,315 19 4	245 2 3	—	48 11 1		
Total, . . .	80,670 4 7	320,285 10 7	181,817 17 4	10,989 18 6	30 0 8	11,638 11 1		
Toughal Auxiliary Asylum, . . .	561 1 5	3,836 4 7	2,043 8 0	—	—	—		
Gross Total, . . .	81,231 6 0	323,321 15 2	186,863 5 4	10,989 18 6	30 0 8	11,638 11 1		

* This amount represents a refund to the Maintenance Account of sums paid thereon in anticipation in previous returns under the heading "Refund".

† For two years.

‡ Net amount, excluding refunds of payments made in respect of cases which

Each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year
March, 1907.

RECEIPTS.										ASTYLUM.	
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					Transferred from Loans Account.*	Balance against the close of this year.	Total.	15.	16.		
Net Farm and Garden Income.	Sales of Offal and Old Stores	Fines on Servants.	Interest allowed by Bank.	Other Receipts.							
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
612 6	20 14 8	—	48 7 7	2 12 0	—	—	12,977 16 10	Antrim.			
611 9	15 1 9	0 16 6	39 1 10	161 7 6	—	—	16,560 8 5	Armagh.			
610 0	12 0 0	2 17 6	71 6 6	32 0 11	—	—	40,328 18 0	Ballinasloe.			
608 7	7 1 11	—	119 2 8	—	—	—	32,320 18 10	Belfast.			
603 3	3 18 4	2 9 6	32 0 3	29 12 0	—	—	13,880 14 6	Carlow.			
611 7	11 2 6	0 0 0	0 1 3	—	—	—	16,700 10 9	Castlbar.			
617 6	31 12 0	—	187 8 9	—	—	—	22,627 13 11	Clonmel.			
609 0	91 6 0	20 10 0	48 11 6	207 11 5	—	—	40,829 13 2	Cork.			
611 9	65 6 0	6 5 0	140 5 8	42 1 8	—	—	23,076 0 3	Downpatrick.			
611 4	15 8 4	0 15 0	15 12 3	27 19 9	—	—	12,335 11 3	Ennis.			
611 10	13 11 9	0 8 0	103 15 6	62 15 0	—	—	17,335 2 6	Enniscorthy.			
611 8	16 0 3	—	44 10 6	22 15 6	—	—	14,379 3 0	Kilkenny.			
612 0	51 10 9	—	86 17 4	68 2 9	300 0 0	—	18,875 9 1	Kilcarney.			
611 10	21 2 6	3 14 1	164 0 0	5 11 3	—	—	25,823 3 0	Letterkenny.			
611 10	21 0 0	2 5 0	109 15 0	8 2 6	—	—	23,222 9 9	Limerick.			
611 5	34 1 2	—	—	1 9 0	—	330 3 4	17,038 7 6	Londonderry.			
611 0	21 14 0	2 12 11	29 5 7	36 1 2	—	—	23,814 19 11	Maryborough.			
611 0	71 9 3	3 10 0	201 19 6	5 8 0	—	—	29,133 10 4	Monaghan.			
611 4	19 0 0	0 9 0	—	31 12 7	—	—	33,691 11 6	Mullingar.			
611 8	23 14 0	3 10 0	43 18 2	15 6 9	—	—	21,408 7 6	Omagh.			
611 0	161 1 10	—	337 3 7	113 7 11	—	—	112,006 1 6	Richmond and Portrane.			
611 6	20 2 6	1 15 0	64 16 7	1 0 0	—	—	22,237 17 5	Sligo.			
611 1	6 16 2	1 15 0	24 18 4	1 4 10	—	—	17,876 11 4	Waterford.			
611 11	737 3 8	62 12 6	2,012 18 4	877 9 4	300 0 0	330 3 4	630,724 0 3	Total.			
611 1	3 17 11	—	—	—	—	2,277 10 0	8,548 13 0	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.			
611 0	741 1 7	62 12 6	2,012 18 4	877 9 4	300 0 0	2,907 13 4	628,972 13 3	Gross Total.			

£s. for building works. These sums were erroneously brought to account by the Asylum authorities instead of being shown as temporary advances.

Subsequently classified as Criminal Lunatics, and paid for in full, as such.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE
Year ended 31st March

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					Provisions and Groceries	
	Balance against the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	Super- annuation.	21.		
					21.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	—	5,380 6 10	2,837 7 7	—	4,451 3 9		
Armagh, . . .	—	2,552 15 2	2,896 11 3	187 8 0	4,368 15 9		
Ballinasloe, . . .	—	4,311 18 11	5,968 2 4	697 15 3	13,219 15 9		
Belfast, . . .	—	*3,575 4 2	6,303 16 11	784 12 5	7,504 19 6		
Carlow, . . .	—	2,248 6 2	2,684 9 5	246 10 6	3,850 3 1		
Castlebar, . . .	—	2,634 1 2	2,758 19 6	490 0 5	5,514 1 1		
Clonmel, . . .	—	1,369 19 10	3,289 13 1	607 18 6	7,128 4 8		
Cork, . . .	—	4,519 13 4	9,565 16 9	787 12 5	14,888 1 6		
Downpatrick, . . .	—	3,397 9 8	3,829 1 6	284 19 0	3,888 1 11		
Ennis, . . .	—	183 15 0	2,442 15 10	322 13 4	3,007 1 3		
Enniscorthy, . . .	—	2,257 6 8	3,620 8 8	297 15 7	4,826 10 8		
Kilkenny, . . .	—	2,067 6 8	2,693 11 1	444 8 0	4,047 10 9		
Killarney, . . .	—	1,207 2 11	3,020 15 3	346 8 0	5,036 15 7		
Letterkenny, . . .	—	3,971 16 7	3,408 0 10	181 19 1	6,338 18 4		
Limerick, . . .	—	2,040 0 1	4,268 4 4	874 0 4	5,783 9 18		
Londonderry, . . .	801 2 9	2,707 9 10	3,884 15 6	368 3 3	3,704 17 9		
Maryborough, . . .	—	2,882 2 10	3,301 2 5	265 1 8	4,622 1 1		
Monaghan, . . .	—	2,270 9 2	4,167 13 6	303 7 8	7,232 17 10		
Mullingar, . . .	—	6,296 11 5	3,299 1 0	281 18 8	5,958 4 11		
Omagh, . . .	—	3,757 8 4	3,929 3 0	810 2 3	5,962 18 5		
Richmond and Port- rush, . . .	—	26,814 12 9	12,887 2 1	3,061 19 9	23,929 14 6		
Sligo, . . .	—	2,290 7 10	4,012 13 8	623 6 4	5,145 0 7		
Waterford, . . .	—	3,349 17 4	3,427 19 1	327 19 0	5,021 17 4		
Total, . . .	801 2 9	91,776 5 8	96,923 2 6	13,205 10 5	157,074 14 0		
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, . . .	—	1,642 18 11	1,253 8 2	—	2,044 11 11		
Gross Total, . . .	801 2 9	90,619 4 7	100,216 10 8	13,205 10 5	152,719 5 11		

* The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do not keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the
1907—*continued*

EXPENDITURE.

Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	ASYLUMS.
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11 18 0	112 14 5	15 12 0	982 5 9	168 12 2	114 16 3	Antrim.
0 16 9	100 10 11	29 6 10	983 16 3	374 13 6	178 1 3	Armagh.
156 16 2	331 19 3	96 5 3	2,890 13 10	600 5 8	823 10 6	Ballinasloe.
6 2 0	285 13 4	104 3 9	1,669 15 5	455 7 3	307 0 4	Belfast.
9 10 5	92 3 7	33 18 9	578 0 6	123 16 6	129 15 3	Carlow.
28 10 0	108 13 2	54 7 8	1,305 14 10	409 9 2	374 6 6	Castlebar.
224 1 2	200 18 2	62 13 9	2,154 4 1	721 18 5	382 7 9	Clonmel.
120 5 0	206 9 8	310 4 0	1,821 0 10	321 6 9	442 16 9	Cork.
61 4 3	154 1 3	235 1 8	1,399 8 8	433 18 2	373 14 9	Downpatrick.
46 3 9	69 2 11	71 15 4	779 14 5	233 0 2	239 11 5	Ennis.
43 0 11	175 13 6	63 16 3	806 11 2	294 0 11	271 4 5	Enniscorthy.
67 17 8	178 2 3	45 17 2	1,016 4 7½	231 13 6	171 3 7	Kilkenny.
57 9 5	115 8 4	61 12 10	1,133 0 8	118 11 10	149 10 3	Killarney.
30 5 6	160 19 0	71 10 6	1,584 10 9	310 10 7	311 18 2	Letterkenny.
22 6 0	165 13 5	62 7 8	1,129 12 3	150 3 2	265 11 8	Limerick.
17 14 0	132 11 2	95 5 9	1,301 18 6	453 19 7	321 19 0	Londonderry.
72 7 0	64 0 10	36 12 2	1,279 11 6	224 19 4	154 11 10	Maryborough.
122 7 10	275 7 7	97 4 11	1,468 17 4	541 2 4	397 0 9	Monaghan.
—	197 1 10	95 3 0	1,345 7 5	191 4 10	210 7 3	Mullingar.
36 7 0	222 10 4	35 1 3	801 15 10	308 9 4	285 14 8	Omagh.
194 7 6	885 5 8	615 5 2	4,775 9 9	945 0 6	929 10 2	Richmond and Portman.
8 8 0	236 16 3	63 13 11	1,908 16 9	378 1 10	319 14 6	Sligo.
63 12 5	130 7 2	74 12 4	1,036 6 11	189 10 8	364 17 8	Waterford.
1,454 10 7	4,794 10 0	2,421 11 6	38,364 19 3½	8,202 16 7	7,759 2 8	Total.
15 11 1	40 19 2	59 18 2	417 13 9	—	79 14 2	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1,480 1 8	4,836 9 2	2,472 9 8	31,682 13 0½	8,262 16 7	7,838 16 10	Gross Total.

not, therefore, pass through the Asylum Accounts, but they are included above, in order to
be added to the amount "Levied off District," on the Receipts side of Account.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.						
	30.	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1,390	5 8	157 16 4	12 0 0	262 2 7	179 14 6	104 7 11
Armagh,	1,402	10 8	239 4 0	28 6 0	262 16 10	817 2 11	57 0 5
Ballymena,	2,893	5 5	411 14 2	322 10 0	1,039 7 9	1,053 14 2	233 7 0
Belfast,	2,315	4 9	422 5 5	402 2 10	1,463 9 8	1,579 17 11	170 17 9
Carlow,	685	18 7	115 12 2	121 0 0	1,551 0 10	410 2 5	65 15 7
Castlebar,	1,487	0 2	159 12 3	175 0 0	273 7 5	383 16 8	59 0 9
Cavan,	1,247	7 3	122 6 8	185 0 0	336 9 5	681 14 4	229 16 9
Cork,	2,542	8 8	269 5 2	484 9 10	426 14 5	590 1 3	261 5 6
Downpatrick,	1,285	18 8	128 15 11	—	1,651 3 4	1,820 11 4	380 0 3
Ennis,	704	3 9	169 14 6	—	798 5 4	340 11 7	96 13 2
Enniscorthy,	568	18 8	154 7 10	—	289 12 6	484 0 3	72 9 9
Kilkenny,	1,286	14 2	149 3 0	95 8 0	336 11 3	265 2 1	125 0 11
Killarney,	1,317	3 5	197 19 11	109 17 8	234 9 5	811 9 6	101 11 7
Letterkenny,	1,787	1 6	320 14 4	2 0 0	589 5 10	497 10 9	136 8 8
Limerick,	704	5 3	125 6 1	206 8 0	260 6 3	701 18 7	116 10 3
Londonderry,	1,257	1 11	160 1 10	115 0 8	960 14 4	811 13 5	107 9 8
Maryborough,	1,306	14 6	200 11 4	150 0 0	243 13 5	587 9 8	99 9 5
Monaghan,	1,775	3 3	179 10 8	232 0 0	385 8 3	807 3 8	122 15 8
Mullingar,	2,679	2 1	302 13 8	—	9,166 4 0	1,782 9 11	164 18 5
Omagh,	1,723	6 5	202 11 0	—	451 17 1	1,272 11 4	111 15 6
Richmond and Portmane,	7,917	1 9	866 4 7	780 14 5	5,105 5 0	3,622 6 0	561 14 2
Sligo,	1,931	10 4	146 1 6	409 4 0	334 13 3	2,112 1 1	126 1 7
Waterford,	1,214	11 0	89 17 10	165 3 0	501 14 4	268 11 3	107 9 6
Total,	41,532	17 10	5,430 10 0	4,051 4 5	20,297 13 3	22,182 14 5	3,611 1 5
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	536	11 10	99 12 2	116 14 11	261 12 5	1,102 15 1	67 5 1
Gross Total,	42,069	9 8	5,530 2 2	4,167 19 4	20,359 5 8	23,285 9 6	3,678 6 4

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year 1867—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				Total.	ASTYLUMS.
Rents, Hire, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, n. 9.	Balance in favour at the close of this year.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12 9 5	145 10 1	791 12 0	375 2 9	18,977 10 10	Antrim.
12 6 3	180 3 6	—	1,801 16 11	16,530 8 5	Armagh.
12 19 3	137 19 10	—	4,121 18 3	40,328 18 0	Ballinasloe.
12 11 7	124 15 10	1,130 14 0	3,373 3 7	32,320 18 10	Belfast.
12 7 0	168 10 8	—	622 12 1	13,830 14 6	Carlow.
12 2 9	231 3 10	—	271 19 2	16,700 10 9	Castlereagh.
12 5 7	566 14 1	—	2,307 4 7	22,627 13 11	Clonmel.
12 2 10	651 12 4	—	2,333 8 2	40,829 13 2	Cork.
12 13 10	394 8 0	—	8,175 19 1	28,076 0 3	Downpatrick.
12 13 2	240 7 7	91 5 0	1,908 3 9	12,398 11 3	Donegal.
12 11 5	684 18 5	—	2,370 15 2	17,395 2 6	Enniscorthy.
12 19 8	167 17 3 <i>½</i>	—	1,177 11 4	14,379 3 0	Kilkenny.
12 10 2	139 2 5	—	4,277 8 10	18,675 9 1	Killarney.
12 17 9	212 7 0	—	5,476 9 9	25,223 3 0	Letterkenny.
12 15 6	129 9 6	—	6,065 1 7	23,202 9 9	Limerick.
12 17 3	225 11 6	60 0 0	—	17,038 7 6	Londonderry.
12 1 0	40 19 7	—	7,632 7 4	23,814 19 11	Maryborough.
12 8 9	222 17 7	—	7,090 13 2	29,133 10 4	Monaghan.
12 2 2	214 7 11	—	7,063 12 7	33,694 11 6	Mullingar.
12 13 10	267 5 8	—	1,046 4 5	21,408 7 6	Omagh.
12 3 0	1,258 10 9	—	10,655 13 3	112,036 1 6	Richmond and Portlaoise.
12 0 6	116 3 2	—	2,600 2 5	22,237 17 5	Sligo.
12 16 9	307 10 8	—	676 3 3	17,476 11 4	Waterford.
12 0 3 5	6,783 7 3 <i>½</i>	2,073 11 0	87,632 11 5	619,724 0 3	Total.
12 5 6	189 0 8	—	—	8,548 13 0	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
12 0 8 11	6,932 7 11 <i>½</i>	2,073 11 0	87,632 11 5	628,272 13 3	Gross Total.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	AVERAGE COST					
			1	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Antrim,	537	42	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	527	—	10	19	4	5	9	11
Ballinasloe,	1,370	—	4	16	10	5	9	6
Belfast,	1,052	62	3	8	0	5	19	10
Carlow,	458	—	4	18	2	5	17	3
Castlebar,	698	—	3	15	6	3	18	11
Clonmel,	775	—	2	11	7	4	4	11
Cork,	1,573	—	2	17	6	6	1	8
Downpatrick,	711	—	5	6	10	5	7	9
Ennis,	414	5	0	9	4	5	18	0
Enniscorthy,	512	—	4	8	2	6	17	9
Kilkenny,	456	—	4	10	8	5	9	4
Killarney,	582	—	2	1	6	5	3	10
Letterkenny,	609	—	5	13	8	4	17	6
Limerick,	662	—	3	1	8	6	8	4
Londonderry,	503	3	5	10	0	7	14	6
Maryborough,	508	—	5	5	8	6	2	9
Monaghan,	851	—	3	7	5	4	17	11
Mullingar,	938	—	7	7	1	4	5	1
Omagh,	741	—	5	1	5	5	6	1
Richmond and Portrae, . . .	2,896	—	9	5	2	4	8	10
Sligo,	679	—	3	7	6	5	18	2
Waterford,	505	—	5	18	7	6	1	4
Total—District Asylums, .	18,727	112	5	1	3	5	5	8
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, .	401	—	4	1	11	3	4	0

1906-7 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.

Super- annuation.	PER PATIENT.			ASYLUM.
	6.	7.	8.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
—	8 9 0	0 5	5 5	Antrim.
0 7 1	8 5 5	0 0½	3 10	Armagh.
0 10 2	9 13 0	2 3	4 10	Ballinassloe.
0 14 11	7 4 4	0 1	5 5	Belfast.
0 10 9	8 8 2	0 5	4 0	Carlow.
0 14 0	7 18 0	0 10	3 1	Castlebar.
0 13 1	9 3 11	6 7	7 6	Clonmel.
0 10 0	9 9 4	1 9	3 9	Cork.
0 8 0	5 9 2	1 9	4 4	Downpatrick.
0 15 7	8 14 3	2 3	3 4	Ennis.
0 10 1	9 9 8	1 11	6 10	Enniscorthy.
0 19 6	8 17 6	3 0	7 10	Kilkenny.
0 11 11	8 13 1	2 0	3 11	Killarney.
0 5 2	9 7 8	0 10	4 7	Letterkenny.
1 6 5	8 14 9	1 0	4 8	Limerick.
0 14 8	7 7 2	0 8	5 3	Londonderry.
1 12 2	8 12 11	2 8	2 5	Maryborough.
0 8 4	9 3 7	2 10	6 6	Monaghan.
0 8 2	6 7 1	—	4 2	Mullingar.
1 1 10	8 1 9	0 11	6 0	Omagh.
1 1 2	8 5 4	1 4	6 2	Richmond and Portrane.
0 18 4	7 11 7	0 3	6 8	Sligo.
0 11 7	9 0 4	2 3	4 7	Waterford.
0 14 1	8 7 9	1 7	5 1	Total—District Asylums.
—	6 11 11	0 9	2 1	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year
is classified in the preceding

ASYLUMS.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances. 11.	AVERAGE COST								
		Clothing.			Bedding.		Furniture.			
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Antrim, . . .	0 7	1	17	3	0	6	5	0	4	4
Armagh, . . .	1 1	1	17	4	0	14	3	0	6	9
Ballinasloe, . .	1 5	1	19	3	0	8	9	0	12	0
Belfast, . . .	2 0	1	9	10	0	8	8	0	6	9
Carlow, . . .	1 6	1	5	3	0	8	6	0	5	8
Castlebar, . . .	1 7	1	14	7	0	11	9	0	10	9
Cloondel, . . .	1 8	2	15	7	0	18	8	0	9	11
Cork, . . .	3 11	1	3	2	0	4	1	0	5	8
Downpatrick, . .	6 7	1	19	4	0	12	4	0	16	2
Ennis, . . .	3 7	1	17	8	0	11	6	0	11	7
Enniscorthy, . .	2 6	1	15	1	0	11	6	0	10	7
Kilkenny, . . .	2 0	2	4	7	0	10	2	0	7	6
Killarney, . . .	2 1	1	18	11	0	4	1	0	5	2
Letterkenny, . .	2 1	2	8	2	0	8	11	0	8	11
Limerick, . . .	1 11	1	14	1	0	4	6	0	7	9
Londonderry, . .	3 9	2	11	9	0	18	1	0	12	10
Maryborough, . .	1 4	2	7	7	0	8	4	0	5	9
Monaghan, . . .	2 3	1	14	6	0	12	9	0	9	4
Mullingar, . . .	2 0	1	8	8	0	4	1	0	4	5
Omagh, . . .	2 4	1	1	8	0	8	4	0	7	8
Richmond and Portrane, . . .	3 9	1	13	0	0	6	6	0	6	5
Sligo, . . .	2 0	1	15	7	0	11	2	0	9	5
Waterford, . . .	2 8	1	17	5	0	6	8	0	12	11
Total—District Asylums.	2 7	1	15	6	0	8	10	0	8	3
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	2 6	1	0	10	—	—	—	0	4	0

1906-7 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure Table—*continued*.

PER PATIENT.

Fuel and Light. 16.	Washing Materials. 17.	Water Supply. 18.	Farm and Garden Expenses. 19.	ASYLUMS.	
				s.	d.
£ 2 12 9	s. 6 0	d. 0 5	£ 1 15 4	Antrim.	
2 13 3	9 1	0 11	0 10 0	Armagh	
2 3 9	6 0	4 9	0 15 2	Ballinasloe.	
2 4 0	8 0	8 9	1 7 10	Belfast.	
1 9 11	5 1	5 3	8 7 9	Carlow.	
2 2 7	4 7	5 0	0 7 11	Castlebar.	
1 12 2	5 0	4 9	0 8 8	Cavan.	
1 12 4	3 5	6 2	0 5 5	Cork.	
1 16 2	3 8	—	2 6 5	Downpatrick.	
1 14 0	8 2	—	1 18 7	Ennis.	
1 2 11	6 0	—	0 11 4	Enniscorthy.	
2 14 8	6 6	4 2	0 14 9	Kilkenny.	
2 5 3	6 10	8 9	0 8 1	Killarney.	
2 11 2	9 2	0 1	0 16 10	Letterkenny.	
1 1 3	5 7	6 3	0 10 7	Limerick.	
2 10 0	6 4	4 7	1 19 0	Londonderry.	
2 8 7	7 9	5 7	0 9 1	Maryborough.	
2 1 9	4 3	5 5	0 8 7	Monaghan.	
2 17 2	6 5	—	2 4 11	Mullingar.	
2 7 4	5 6	—	0 12 2	Omagh.	
2 14 8	6 0	5 5	1 15 3	Richmond and Portrane.	
2 16 11	4 4	12 1	0 9 10	Sligo.	
2 3 0	3 2	5 10	0 17 9	Waterford.	
2 4 4	5 10	4 4	1 2 0	Total—District Asylums.	
1 6 9	5 0	5 10	0 13 1	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the

ASYLUM.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.					Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouse under Act 38 & 39 V. c. 67, s. 9.
	21.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Bents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	
		22.	23.	24.	25.	
Antrim, . .	£ 0 6 10	s. 4 0	d. 4 7	£ 0 5 6	s. 18 16 11	
Armagh, . .	1 11 0	2 2	4 9	0 6 10	—	
Ballinasloe, . .	1 8 6	3 5	2 4	0 2 0	—	
Belfast, . .	1 10 0	3 3	3 6	0 3 6	18 4 9	
Carlow, . .	0 17 11	2 10	2 1	0 7 2	—	
Castlebar, . .	0 11 0	1 8	2 5	0 6 7	—	
Clonmel, . .	0 17 7	5 11	2 10	0 14 1	—	
Cork, . .	0 7 6	3 4	3 6	0 7 0	—	
Downpatrick, . .	1 18 0	8 9	3 5	0 11 1	—	
Ennis, . .	0 16 5	4 7	1 9	0 11 7	18 5 0	
Enniscorthy, . .	0 18 11	2 10	6 0	1 4 10	—	
Kilkenny, . .	0 11 8	5 6	2 4	0 7 4	—	
Killarney, . .	1 7 10	3 6	8 8	0 4 9	—	
Letterkenny, . .	0 14 3	3 11	3 2	0 6 1	—	
Limerick, . .	1 1 4	3 6	3 0	0 3 11	—	
Londonderry, . .	1 12 3	4 3	4 11	0 9 0	20 0 0	
Maryborough, . .	1 0 0	3 8	3 10	0 1 6	—	
Monaghan, . .	0 19 0	2 11	3 7	0 6 11	—	
Mullingar, . .	1 17 7	3 6	3 0	0 4 7	—	
Omagh, . .	1 14 4	3 0	2 0	0 7 3	—	
Richmond and Portmane, . .	1 4 7	3 11	2 6	0 8 8	—	
Sligo, . .	3 2 2	5 9	3 8	0 3 5	—	
Waterford, . .	0 9 5	3 10	2 5	0 10 11	—	
Total—District Asylums.	1 3 8	3 10	3 3	0 7 3	18 10 3	
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	2 15 0	3 4	1 11	0 7 5	—	

1906-7 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—continued.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure.	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUMS
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d. 32 6 10	£ s. d. 30 2 10	£ s. d. 29 3 8	£ s. d. 28 17 3	£ s. d. 19 19 8	Antrim.
38 0 1	26 2 0	23 8 3	21 19 8	21 5 2	Armagh.
26 8 5	26 2 3	23 5 0	23 2 0	22 18 10	Ballinasloe.
25 19 9	24 10 2	22 15 6	21 16 2	21 6 0	Belfast.
28 17 8	27 4 9	23 19 6	23 5 5	22 6 7	Carlow.
23 10 9	23 5 6	19 15 3	19 11 10	19 10 0	Castlebar.
26 4 5	25 8 4	23 12 9	23 2 8	22 16 9	Cloonmel.
24 9 6	23 11 3	21 12 0	21 4 6	20 13 9	Cork.
27 19 9	25 19 6	22 12 11	22 1 5	20 12 9	Downpatrick.
25 0 9	23 6 3	24 11 6	23 0 5	21 17 0	Ennis.
29 6 11	26 17 7	24 18 9	23 16 0	22 9 5	Enniscorthy.
28 19 0	27 16 11	24 8 4	23 17 1	23 6 3	Kilkenny.
24 14 9	23 17 0	22 13 4	22 4 5	21 15 6	Killarney.
29 2 2	27 14 11	23 8 6	22 10 9	22 1 8	Letterkenny.
26 0 6	25 4 1	22 18 10	22 10 10	22 3 5	Limerick.
33 7 6	31 18 5	27 18 1	27 5 11	26 9 1	Londonderry.
30 1 7	29 0 1	24 15 11	24 2 0	23 14 5	Maryborough.
25 17 10	24 0 2	22 10 4	21 0 7	20 12 8	Monaghan.
28 8 0	27 12 9	21 0 11	20 14 8	20 5 8	Mullingar.
27 9 7	26 3 6	23 8 2	21 17 4	21 2 1	Omagh.
32 18 3	31 16 7	23 13 6	23 7 11	22 11 4	Richmond and Portrane.
28 18 5	28 6 1	25 11 0	25 7 4	24 18 8	Sligo.
29 14 8	28 2 8	23 16 2	23 1 2	22 4 1	Waterford.
28 4 0	26 19 10	23 3 5	22 11 7	21 19 3	Total—District Asylums.
21 6 4	21 0 0	17 4 5	16 18 0	16 18 0	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	1.	Potatoes.		Other Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.
		2.	3.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	122 6 6	55 9 4	98 15 0	35 8 4	231 10 0	
Armagh, . . .	153 16 8	42 7 10	232 6 4	67 1 11	45 6 0	
Ballinasloe, . . .	45 16 6	30 3 0	181 4 10	10 16 0	4 0 0	
Belfast, . . .	—	7 14 11	126 6 0	—	28 5 0	
Do. (Purdysburn Estate),	128 12 6	176 16 4	86 1 11	74 0 0	319 0 0	
Carlow, . . .	423 6 8	14 8 1	272 2 6	71 16 4	—	
Castlebar, . . .	103 16 8	45 9 1	109 10 3	23 9 1	72 19 0	
Clonmel, . . .	131 15 6	36 10 0	172 15 9	—	31 10 0	
Cork, . . .	167 17 9	68 8 8	239 11 1	—	2 10 0	
Downpatrick, . .	304 13 10	101 6 8	347 6 2	6 17 9	2 3 11	
Ennis, . . .	185 13 6	39 19 2	111 15 2	—	2 6 2	
Enniscorthy, . .	206 14 0	45 2 11	265 18 10	50 3 10	39 8 0	
Kilkenny, . . .	43 7 0	50 1 5	116 2 9½	21 17 9	62 17 5½	
Kilbarney, . . .	173 1 6	16 11 7½	137 1 8½	13 2 3	26 15 0	
Letterkenny, . .	209 1 11	54 12 11	211 15 3	111 0 0	2 10 4	
Limerick, . . .	169 4 7	39 13 4	193 18 10	19 10 0	32 15 0	
Londonderry, . .	217 2 3	17 4 0	145 3 8	38 4 6	—	
Maryborough, . .	216 18 2	41 7 1	132 7 3	74 14 10	153 15 6	
Monaghan, . . .	27 19 4	60 1 2	189 9 0	7 10 0	4 10 0	
Mullingar, . . .	297 1 6	36 9 2	160 17 1	—	—	
Omagh, . . .	68 18 3	103 0 0	82 11 8	—	—	
Richmond, . . .	66 1 4	70 2 1	235 16 4	—	62 8 0	
Do. (Portrane Estate),	219 8 4	56 11 8	417 4 7	—	82 8 0	
Sligo, . . .	103 8 0	69 6 6	341 15 0	—	—	
Waterford, . . .	266 0 7	70 0 0	84 10 5	78 3 3	39 10 0	
Total—District Asylums,	4,277 4 8	1,369 8 11½	4,797 11 4	713 14 10	1,349 6 4½	
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	127 0 7	18 17 9	55 18 6	43 8 9	3 16 6	
Gross Total, . .	4,405 5 3	1,388 6 8½	4,853 9 10	757 3 7	1,383 2 10½	

NOTE A.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XVIII). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farms, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden"

Year ended 31st March, 1907, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums.

RECEIPTS.

Figs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk,	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.	ASYLUMS	
					T.	S.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	11.	12.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
281 4 1	290 17 9	710 3 6	—	—		
306 7 10	—	—	—	—		
—	62 0 0	638 11 1	673 19 1	81 5 10		
289 7 2	—	—	—	—		
82 2 10	617 3 0	1,288 5 7	—	—		
89 16 3	45 11 0	133 19 1	207 17 10	—		
—	—	—	409 19 6	—		
172 17 6	—	—	—	—		
129 13 0	27 6 0	462 1 4	273 16 3	—		
0 5 0	26 17 0	860 4 0	678 12 10	601 15 3		
328 5 10	233 14 0	377 8 0	—	—		
208 17 8	—	—	—	—		
135 14 6	—	—	218 5 6	3 8 9		
—	20 1 0	316 0 6	—	—		
337 0 2	50 9 6	590 17 6	—	—		
29 0 0	82 13 7	403 6 8	160 5 10	—		
23 4 4	5 3 0	231 16 5	235 19 3	367 9 3		
150 2 0	—	—	—	—		
912 15 0	61 4 6	181 2 5	—	—		
96 3 6	61 2 0	2,063 7 3	330 19 2	637 18 4		
288 7 9	23 10 0	481 1 9	—	186 6 11		
—	—	—	550 17 11	—		
—	36 19 0	2,703 6 10	478 9 7	1,327 18 10		
—	33 1 0	350 6 11	297 18 2	46 13 4		
884 8 11	46 10 0	—	—	—		
4,711 13 9	1,738 2 4	11,795 17 9	4,587 0 11	3,505 16 6	Total—District Asylums	
62 15 10	—	—	102 6 6	—	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	
4,730 9 7	1,738 2 4	11,795 17 9	4,689 7 5	3,505 16 6	Gross Total.	

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter two items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses" in Table XVIII, but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.						
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1907.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1907.	Loss.	TOTAL.	
	13.	14.	15.	16.	18.	19.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	—	—	697 4 0	145 6 8	—	2,029 8 1	
Armagh, . . .	—	—	93 9 1	169 9 8	—	1,110 4 6	
Ballymasloe, . . .	4 0 0	11 1 0	961 0 0	374 17 7	—	3,101 13 30	
Belfast, . . .	—	—	94 10 0	25 19 8	—	359 9 9	
Do. (Purdyburn Estate),	1 0 7	—	1,129 0 0	271 17 4	—	4,229 0 1	
Carlow, . . .	—	111 4 7	579 2 3	278 4 10	—	2,973 8 9	
Castlebar, . . .	—	16 1 11	336 18 0	165 14 5	—	1,296 17 11	
Clonmacnoise, . . .	—	—	303 2 0	64 9 0	—	963 3 9	
Cork, . . .	—	30 19 9	756 0 0	53 5 0	—	2,956 3 16	
Downpatrick, . . .	33 13 11	5 15 0	1,475 15 2	896 14 9	—	5,365 0 3	
Ennis, . . .	—	3 4 5	429 13 0	174 0 10	—	2,556 0 1	
Enniscorthy, . . .	—	23 14 9	169 14 6	73 10 0	—	1,153 4 4	
Kilkenny, . . .	—	22 0 0	98 15 7	246 16 8	—	1,641 7 5	
Killarney, . . .	—	17 15 0	357 15 6	286 1 4	—	1,334 5 5	
Leitrim, . . .	—	8 15 0	745 4 0	98 8 4	—	2,625 16 11	
Limerick, . . .	—	—	442 14 6	71 5 0	—	1,634 6 4	
Londonderry, . . .	51 18 3	193 0 10	815 7 0	436 12 0	—	3,003 4 9	
Maryborough, . . .	—	3 0 0	278 5 6	165 7 0	—	1,220 17 4	
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	571 0 0	164 11 4	—	2,210 2 9	
Mullingar, . . .	71 8 0	13 17 10	2,045 10 0	163 3 4	—	6,091 8 1	
Omagh, . . .	15 0 0	22 16 0	356 0 0	68 0 0	—	1,620 12 4	
Richmond, . . .	—	14 5 10	209 10 0	40 0 0	—	1,289 1 6	
Do. (Portman Estate),	123 19 4	58 12 1	3,100 0 0	379 0 0	—	8,068 1 3	
Sligo, . . .	2 15 6	—	675 0 0	380 0 6	—	2,305 3 18	
Waterford, . . .	—	—	439 7 8	160 19 0	—	1,839 9 18	
Total—District Asylums	303 15 7	561 4 0	16,181 17 9	5,898 14 3	—	61,021 9 01	
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	—	—	61 4 0	62 0 0	—	543 3 5	
Gross Total, . . .	303 15 7	561 4 0	16,243 1 9	5,960 14 3	—	61,564 17 51	

NOTE.—See Note A 40.

Year ended 31st March, 1907, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Value of Stock on 1st April, 1906. 20.	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1906. 21.	Rents. 22.	Paid Labour. 23.	Manures. 24.	ASYLUMS. 25.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
264 10 0	152 6 0	114 5 0	130 1 0	—	Antrim.
81 13 7	152 11 0	80 0 6	65 10 4	61 14 2	Armagh.
903 0 0	280 1 9	210 8 10	240 17 9	—	Ballinasloe.
125 0 0	23 0 0	30 10 0	94 19 10	2 17 0	Belfast.
1,256 10 0	152 0 0	106 10 0	190 12 4	—	Do. (Purdysburn Estate.)
447 18 6	193 16 0	68 18 2	112 15 0	63 16 0	Carlow.
381 9 0	110 9 5	80 0 0	83 2 8	51 9 3	Castlebar.
258 17 0	63 9 0	40 0 0	144 4 0	31 5 0	Clonmel.
921 14 0	35 0 0	303 10 4	304 15 5	42 0 6	Cork.
1,307 2 4	533 1 2	167 10 0	243 17 9	61 9 1	Downpatrick.
400 8 8	801 5 4	75 0 0	135 18 8	24 5 0	Ennis.
136 3 0	51 10 0	147 13 4	101 17 5	76 4 6	Enniscorthy.
81 12 9	224 12 2	58 2 7	83 12 4	27 16 10	Kilkenny.
335 18 6	249 17 6	108 18 6	182 17 6	63 14 0	Killarney.
628 5 4	107 13 4	226 14 3	165 0 1	89 15 3	Letterkenny.
434 19 0	96 1 4	177 4 5	175 3 0	46 8 3	Limerick.
731 10 0	331 2 0	404 5 0	233 1 6	87 13 0	Londonderry.
243 9 2	125 11 6	88 0 0	94 1 4	54 4 8	Maryborough.
709 13 0	67 16 8	214 10 0	177 19 6	—	Monaghan.
2,007 13 0	366 10 0	392 12 6	693 13 1	50 14 9	Mullingar.
383 8 0	128 0 0	86 4 0	230 2 10	23 19 8	Omagh.
257 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	132 10 5	33 19 0	Richmond.
2,500 0 0	216 0 0	250 0 0	567 17 2	50 10 5	Do. (Portrane Estate.)
632 9 0	348 5 0	147 1 8	156 7 0	26 1 0	Sligo.
509 0 10	187 12 0	80 0 0	160 0 0	41 3 9	Waterford.
15,835 4 1	5,049 11 2	3,773 0 1	4,888 4 5	1,009 1 1	Total—District Asylums.
72 12 6	76 12 3	56 15 4	134 12 11	27 14 6	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
15,877 16 7	5,126 3 5	3,829 15 5	5,022 17 4	1,036 16 7	Gross Total.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	26.	Implements and Harrow.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.
		27.	28.	29.	30.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	9 2 0	63 11 8	84 14 8	300 4 9	
Armagh	29 10 0	32 2 3	101 7 6	—	
Ballymena,	30 14 8	39 7 8	485 12 10	150 0 0	
Belfast,	2 6 2	19 16 5	31 6 0	—	
Do. (Purdysburn Estate),	151 8 2	119 15 8	50 11 6	612 0 0	
Carlow,	22 9 6	71 1 6	133 15 1	56 18 0	
Castlebar,	25 12 8	41 6 2	102 1 0	—	
Clonmel,	30 16 2	22 18 4	81 19 6	—	
Cork,	37 10 2	52 11 4	80 7 0	97 13 0	
Downpatrick,	73 10 8	79 7 6	233 6 3	712 2 6	
Ennis,	19 0 2	66 11 5	84 0 0	298 2 6	
Enniscorthy,	24 3 5	42 18 11	99 18 6	5 15 0	
Kilkenny,	27 3 8	28 2 7	145 0 6	4 0 0	
Killarney,	14 16 6	31 10 9	—	6 10 0	
Letterkenny,	69 15 11	29 15 0	0 1 11	98 0 1	
Limerick,	9 13 9	21 11 8	0 8 6	175 4 9	
Londonderry,	46 10 5	33 18 1	109 3 10	371 4 6	
Maryborough,	18 0 8	24 9 4	43 13 6	1 0 0	
Monaghan,	14 9 4	24 14 9	239 14 6	23 11 0	
Mullingar,	62 1 5	12 12 6	112 19 3	901 13 3	
Omagh,	7 17 6	41 7 10	106 0 0	215 2 0	
Richmond,	36 11 6	3 13 2	297 0 2	7 1 9	
Do. (Portrane Estate),	84 0 6	76 13 6	310 14 6	1,987 9 6	
Sligo,	22 13 1	23 3 10	73 10 6	81 8 10	
Waterford,	32 9 10	19 9 6	220 13 0	—	
Total—District Asylums,	882 5 2	1,087 14 4	3,334 9 0	6,110 1 5	
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	10 19 11	16 5 4	37 6 6	—	
Gross Total,	893 5 1	1,103 19 8	3,331 15 6	6,110 1 5	

NOTE.—See note A

Year ended 31st March, 1907, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Fodder and Feeding Stuffs.	Miscellaneous.	PROFT.	TOTAL.	ASYLUMS.
				35.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
765 2 2	23 0 0	433 7 10	2,689 8 1	Antrim.
16 9 3	11 18 8	477 7 1	1,110 6 4	Armagh.
236 15 0	0 3 0	687 12 4	3,101 13 10	Ballinasloe.
—	—	300 7 4	530 2 9	Belfast.
419 4 5	1 4 0	1,082 6 0	4,232 0 1	Do. (Pardysburn Estate).
332 4 3	42 8 11	706 7 10	3,273 8 9	Carlow.
10 4 11	21 13 2	300 10 1	1,225 17 11	Castlebar.
28 9 5	1 1 0	150 4 4	913 3 9	Clonmel.
76 1 0	28 7 6	294 18 7	2,291 8 10	Cork.
446 2 5	117 8 9	1,320 1 10	5,345 0 3	Downpatrick.
297 13 3	5 14 4	268 0 9	2,536 0 1	Ennis.
14 0 2	11 4 7	418 15 8	1,153 4 6	Enniscorthy.
22 11 4	19 6 3	286 7 2	1,001 7 5	Kilkenny.
75 11 0	48 6 3	253 4 64	1,364 6 55	Killarney.
102 14 6	113 10 0	885 9 3	2,526 14 11	Letterkenny.
23 16 5	5 7 6	378 7 9	1,034 6 4	Limerick.
169 19 3	66 18 3	622 18 11	3,003 4 9	Londonderry.
2 7 0	5 18 11	529 3 3	1,220 17 4	Maryborough.
5 9 9	1 9 5	709 14 10	2,240 2 9	Monaghan.
321 8 8	17 12 1	1,119 16 1	6,691 8 1	Mullingar.
42 1 0	10 17 9	423 2 9	1,050 12 4	Omagh.
165 12 7	0 19 6	244 7 6	1,239 1 6	Richmond.
1,463 5 1	180 19 5	846 11 2	8,048 1 3	Do. (Portrane Estate).
44 19 1	12 3 5	716 1 6	2,305 3 11	Sligo.
163 19 0	68 9 3	471 12 3	1,839 9 10	Waterford.
5,344 0 11	822 0 4	13,575 17 04	61,681 9 04	Total—District Asylums.
14 10 9	30 9 8	45 8 9	543 8 5	Toughal Auxiliary Asylum.
5,358 11 8	822 10 0	13,621 6 24	62,224 17 54	Gross Total.

on pages 34 and 35.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the total amount levied off the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the respective Districts, to meet all Lunacy charges, including the cost of maintenance of the Patients in the District and Auxiliary Asylums, and the repayments in respect of Loans for Buildings, Purchase of Land, &c., during the Year ending 31st March, 1907, together with the Estimated Rate per £1 which such charges represent on the Rateable Property in each Lunacy District.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in each Asylum District.	Total Amount levied for Lunacy Purposes during the Year 1906-7.	Estimated Pounds on the Rateable Property in the District.
Antrim,	Antrim,	10,068 12 6	3 <i>4</i>
Armagh,	Armagh,	9,590 17 8	5 <i>2</i>
Ballinasloe,	Galway and Roscommon, . . .	23,033 14 4	7 <i>1</i>
Belfast,	Belfast County Borough, . . .	13,495 6 2	2 <i>2</i>
Carlow,	Carlow,	6,497 1 7	3 <i>1</i>
	Kildare,		
Castlebar,	Mayo,	9,179 9 10	6 <i>9</i>
Clonmel,	Tipperary, North and South Hollings,	10,356 15 1	3 <i>8</i>
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary),	Cork County and County Borough,	20,477 9 8	3 <i>8</i>
Downpatrick,	Down,	13,363 10 3	4 <i>1</i>
Ennis,	Clare,	6,639 6 6	4 <i>9</i>
Eskisgarthy,	Wexford,	9,519 3 9	5 <i>9</i>
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	7,551 11 2	5 <i>2</i>
Killarney,	Kerry,	7,914 19 7	6 <i>2</i>
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	13,651 8 0	10 <i>6</i>
Limerick,	Limerick Co. and Co. Borough, .	11,945 0 10	5 <i>3</i>
Londonderry,	Londonderry Co. & Co. Borough,	11,307 19 8	6 <i>3</i>
Maryborough,	King's and Queen's,	11,290 19 11	5 <i>7</i>
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	13,132 17 4	5 <i>7</i>
	Cavan,		
Mullingar,	Longford,	16,587 10 6	3 <i>9</i>
	Meath,		
	Westmeath,		
Omagh,	Fermanagh,	12,620 12 11	4 <i>3</i>
	Tyrone,		
Richmond and Portrane,	Dublin Co. and Co. Borough, .		
	Wicklow,	62,587 16 7	6 <i>6</i>
	Louth,		
Sligo,	Leitrim,	11,048 0 2	7 <i>6</i>
	Sligo,		
Waterford,	Waterford Co. & Co. Borough, .	9,811 11 2	7 <i>4</i>
	Total, Ireland,	323,821 15 2	5 <i>0</i>

NOTE.—The above are the sums paid out of Local Rates during the year, the actual expenditure in each case being shown in Table XVIII. The latter is partly met by the Imperial Capitation Grant and payments for Criminal Lunatics, as well as by Contributions on behalf of Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts, the balance of the cost being paid out of Local Rates. The sum required to be levied in any year depends therefore, on the amount of the Grant and other Receipts, as well as on the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning of the year.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1907.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1906,	.	.	.	149	22	171
Admitted during the year 1907,	.	.	.	13	2	15
Total number under treatment during year,	.	.	.	163	24	177
Discharged during the year—						
Recovered,	36	2	T.	4	—	4
Relieved,	10	1	T.	11	—	—
Not Improved,	—	—	T.	—	—	—
Not Insane,	2	1	T.	3	—	—
				16	2	18
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes,	1	—	T.	1	—	—
From Accidental Causes,	—	—	T.	—	—	—
By Suicide,	—	—	T.	—	—	—
				1	—	1
Escapes during the year, . . . . .	.	.	.	—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,	.	.	.	17	2	19
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1907, . . . . .	.	.	.	156	22	158
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1907,	.	.	.	140	23	163

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1907, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1907; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crime	Admission.												Remission.												
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.						Total Number admitted during the Year.						Period at which Insanity was recognised.						Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1907.						
	Acquired on			Certified to be Insane			Acquired on			Certified to be Insane			Acquired on			Certified to be Insane			Total Number			Total Number			
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Murder and Manslaughter,	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	4	1	3	39	10	49	20	2	22	14	2	16	73	14	37	
Violent Assault,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	—	16	2	4	1	—	—	1	18	2	20	
Common Assault,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	10	1	1	2	—	—	—	10	2	12	
Rape or Attempt,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	7	—	
Arson,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	6	—	6	
Theft and Larceny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burglary and Housebreaking,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	9
Attempt at Suicide,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Breach of the Articles of War,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Offences,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	6	2	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	3
Total,	—	—	3	3	3	4	7	3	8	13	2	14	85	14	99	20	6	34	22	3	25	136	22	158	

TABLE III.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1907.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions,	1	1	2
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity,	—	—	—
First attack, or no information on the subject,	12	1	13
Total,	13	2	15
Known to have actually attempted suicide or threatened to do so,	1	—	1
Regarded as being Suicidal,	1	—	1
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject,	11	2	13
Total,	13	2	15
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	—	—	—
Not so affected,	13	2	15
Total,	13	2	15

TABLE IV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1907, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1907.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1907.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania,	5	1	6	74	5	79
Melancholia,	1	—	1	11	11	22
Dementia,	3	—	3	14	—	14
Monomania,	—	—	—	2	—	2
General Paralysis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Idiocy,	1	—	1	14	1	15
Puerperal Insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy,	—	—	—	6	1	7
Doubtful or not Insane,	3	1	4	14	4	18
Total,	13	2	15	136	22	158

TABLE V.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1907.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons,	—	—	—
Liberated or given up to care of Friends,	7	1	8
Transferred to District Asylums,	9	1	10
Total,	16	2	18

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1907, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1907.

Age.	Admissions.	Discharges.												Deaths.	Remaining on 31st December, 1907.			
		Recovered or not Issued.			Believed.			Not Improved.			Deaths.				Remaining on 31st December, 1907.			
From 5 to 10 Years.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	
" 10 to 15 "		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 15 to 20 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
" 20 to 30 "	5	1	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	21	
" 30 to 40 "	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	30	4	34	
" 40 to 50 "	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	37	8	45	
" 50 to 60 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	36	
" 60 to 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	1	15
" 70 to 80 "	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	
" 80 to 90 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 90 and upwards "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unascertained.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	13	2	15	6	1	7	10	1	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	136	22	153
															Males.	Females.		
Average age at death,													68					

TABLE VII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1907, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1907.

	Admissions.	Remaining on 31st December, 1907.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Can Read and Write well,	-	-	-	3	13	2	15
" indifferently,	-	6	2	8	73	9	84
Can Read only,	-	-	-	-	11	2	13
Cannot Read or Write,	-	4	-	4	12	7	19
Unascertained,	-	-	-	-	24	2	26
Total,	13	2	15	188	92	108	

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1907, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1907.

—	Admissions.			Discharged.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1907.		
				Recovered or not Insane.		Relieved.		Not Improved.							
Married,	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	10	52
Single,	9	2	11	4	—	6	8	1	9	—	—	—	42	11	53
Widowed,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	24	1	25
Total,	13	2	15	6	1	7	16	1	11	—	—	1	136	22	158

TABLE IX.—Showing the Previous Occupations of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1907.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists,	—	—	72
Domestic Servants,	—	17	17
Masons, Bricklayers, and Slaters,	—	—	3
Mendicants,	—	—	5
Pensioners and Soldiers,	—	—	4
Police,	—	—	3
Publican,	—	—	1
Sailor,	—	—	1
Shoemakers,	—	—	3
Shopkeepers,	—	—	3
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	—	—	2
Tailors and Seamstresses,	—	—	2
Teacher,	—	—	1
Victuallers,	—	—	3
Weavers,	—	—	2
Other employments,	—	—	4
No Occupation,	—	—	4
Unascertained,	—	—	27
Total,	136	22	158

TABLE X.—Showing the causes of the Deaths in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1907.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
P. M. . .	1	-	69	Pneumonia.
Total, . .	1	-	69	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed during the Year 1907.

How Employed.	Patients Employed.		Patients Unemployed.	
	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.
	Males.	Females.		Males.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	93	4	Refusing to Work, . .	24
As Clerk, . . .	1	-	Unemployed because of—	1
As Storekeepers, . .	2	-	(a.) mental condition.	9
As garden or field labourers.	41	-	(b.) bodily condition.	5
In the kitchen, . . .	11	-		12
In the laundry, . . .	3	8		-
As Shoemakers, . . .	3	-		
As Stoker, . . .	1	-		
As Tailors, . . .	2	-		
At Needlework, . . .	1	4		
As Upholsterers, . . .	2	2		
Miscellaneous, . . .	5	-		
Total employed, . .	95	17	Total unemployed,	45
				6

TABLE XII.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Attending Roman Catholic Service,	56	9	65
" Presbyterian Service,	12	1	13
" Protestant Episcopalian Service,	10	1	11
Total,	78	11	89
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts,	56	6	62
" In outer Airing Courts,	84	17	101
Total,	140	23	163
Attending Associated Entertainments,	80	12	92

PARLIAMENT.—STATE.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON THE DUNDRUM CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1907.

Daily Average Number of Attendants, Females, Total.
Male. Females. Total.
140 23 163 } during the financial year 1906-1907.

Receipts	Expenditure.			Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	7,576	0	0	By Salaries and Wages,	4,740	8	11
" Casual Receipts, as follows:—	14 14 0			" Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	2,536	6	9
Sale of Office and Old Stores,	512 16 4			" Clothing for Patients,	446 16	9	2 14 8
Farm and Garden Produce,	627 9 4			" Uniform for Attendants and Servants,	45 16	0	0 5 7
				" Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.,	19 10	7	0 2 5
				" Eatout and Conveyance of Patients,	29 11	0	0 3 8
				" Allowances to Patients,	113 5	4	0 13 11
				" Incidental Expenses,	240 0	8	1 9 6
				Total Expenditure,	7,676 14 10	47 3 2	
				" Extra Receipts paid over to H.M. Exchequer,	14 14 0		
				" Balance to be surrendered,	418 0	6	
				Total,	8,103 0 4		
Total,	8,103 0 4			Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Casual Receipts, £43 16s. 6d.			

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1907, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamen- tary Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages,	6,293 0 0	4,240 8 11	52 11 1	—
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	*2,449 0 0	2,536 5 2	112 14 10	—
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	489 0 0	445 10 9	43 3 3	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	45 0 0	45 16 5	—	0 15 5
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, . .	60 0 0	19 10 7	40 9 5	—
Allowances to Patients,	100 0 0	29 11 0	70 9 0	—
Incidental Expenses,	140 0 0	113 5 4	26 14 8	—
		7,576 0 0		
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants, . .		200 0 0		
		7,776 0 0	7,430 14 2	345 5 10
				—

—DETAILED STATEMENT of SALARIES and WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.			Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor.	450 0 0	50 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden.	Apartments and attendance.	—	115 13 4
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	300 0 0	20 0 0	380 0 0	—	—	—	50 0 0
1	Visiting Physician.	—	—	—	175 0 0	—	—	—
3	Chaplains.	—	—	—	{ 80 0 0 30 0 0 25 0 0 }	—	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	150 0 0	10 0 0	240 0 0	For house.	—	—	30 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	5 0 0	160 0 0	For house.	—	—	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male).	80 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0	House and uniform.	—	—	21 10 0
1	Waiter.	60 0 0	2 10 0	80 0 0	Rations and quarters.	—	—	35 0 0
4	Charge Attendants (Male), (6)	42 0 0	1 10 0	68 0 0	Rations, uniform, and quarters.	—	—	40 0 0
12	Attendants (Male), (8)	42 0 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male),	20 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female).	40 0 0	2 0 0	62 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	37 0 0
8	Charge Attendants (Female), (6)	30 0 0	1 0 0	56 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	35 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (4)	18 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	35 0 0
1	Puryard Man.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Boy Messenger.	—	—	—	1s. 6d. per week.	1s. 6d. per week.	—	—

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of £36 in lieu of quarters,
 (b) Including Stoker, Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant and Gatekeeper receiving £10 in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gardener receiving an allowance of £5 each in respect of their supervision of Paupers at work.

THE MATTERS ATTENDED UPON IN THE TRIAL OF THE CASE, AND THE DECISIONS OF THE TRIAL COURT, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Two monthly allowances is the one term until seven years, after which there are no more provisions, unless there are military dependents, who are entitled to allowances, in which case a few more provisions are made.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients in this institution since the last annual inspection are as follow:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register on the 31st December, 1906, Admitted since, classified as follows, viz.:—	140	22	162
Acquitted on ground of insanity or special verdict of guilty but insane,	3	1	4
Found insane on arraignment and incapable of pleading,	3	—	3
Certified insane after conviction,	7	1	8
Total admitted,	13	2	15
Discharged recovered or not insane, viz.:—			
Absolutely,	2	—	2
Conditionally,	4	1	5
Discharged unrecovered, viz.:—			
Conditionally,	1	—	1
On expiration of sentence,	4	—	4
Lord Lieutenant's pleasure patients removed to District Asylums,	5	1	6
Died,	1	—	1
Resident on the 31st December, 1907,	136	22	158

The patients admitted were charged with the following crimes:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder, Attempts to Murder, and Manslaughter,	5	1	6
Rape,	2	—	2
Burglary, Robbery, and House-breaking,	2	—	2
Arson and Other Malicious Injuries,	3	1	4
Attempt at Suicide,	1	—	1
Total,	13	2	15

The daily average numbers resident during the year were:—

Males,	.	140
Females,	.	23
Total,	.	163

There was only one death, which resulted from pneumonia in the case of a man of 69 years of age. This death, as usual, formed the subject of a coroner's inquest, and the cause was ascertained by post-mortem examination.

Another year has passed without any serious accident or visitation of zymotic disease, nor has any escape or attempt to escape been made,

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that two women have been restrained for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and 3,239 hours, respectively; to prevent self-injury in one case, and in the other to prevent injury to others.

Fifty-four men and 13 women have been secluded, the men on 1,724 occasions for 15,708 hours, and the women on 667 occasions for 4,457 hours in all. At present one woman is under restraint, and five men and one woman are kept in bed on account of violence and excitement.

One man suffers from general paralysis of the insane; six men and one woman suffer from epilepsy; and six men and one woman are returned as actively suicidal.

Of these two latter classes, eleven men and one woman are returned as sleeping under special observation.

The returns show that, excluding bed makers, 53 per cent. of the patients are industriously employed. Thirty-nine men work on the farm, and eight in the shops. The remuneration for work done by a money payment is said to continue to work well.

Eighty-six patients, or almost 55 per cent., are able to attend the ministrations of religion in their respective places of worship. Sixty-two were present at Mass on last Sunday; thirteen went to the Presbyterian, and eleven to the Protestant Episcopalian Service. The returns show that the Chaplains are regular in their attendance on Sundays and holidays, and whenever required.

The staff is numerically unchanged, and, as regards ward duty by day, consists of three charge and twenty ordinary attendants on the male side, and of three charge and seven ordinary attendants on the female side. These numbers, however, include some of the artizans, laundresses, &c., who do ward duty.

The night staff consists of two men and one woman.

The Head Attendant having retired on pension, one of the charge attendants has been appointed on probation to fill his place, and the vacancy thus caused has been filled by promotion by seniority.

At present none of the staff hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in the course of training laid down by that Association.

No structural works of any importance appear to have been carried out during the year. Some parts of the institution would be improved by painting.

Electric fire alarms are now provided in the various wards and at certain points in the grounds as an additional precaution against fire, and to summon the staff in case of emergency.

The medical registers and case books are kept up to date. The latter are illustrated by photographs.

31st December, 1907.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND GOVERNOR OF THE CENTRAL
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, FOR THE YEAR, 1907.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM, Co. DUBLIN.

17th January, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my seventeenth Annual Report, the usual statistical tables for the year 1907, and the financial tables for the year ended 31st March, 1907.

The admissions were 15 in number, 13 males and 2 females, and presented no unusual features.

The accumulation of cases of bad type continues, and the refractory class, as I have so often pointed out, is overflowing into unsuitable wards. Plans have been prepared and tenders invited for the erection of a refractory block and separate airing court. This will facilitate administration, and conduce to greater security.

Four men were discharged recovered, and ten men and one woman discharged relieved. Two men and one woman were ordered to be released as not insane.

There was only one death, a male aged 69. The cause of death was pneumonia, and the usual inquest was held.

The average number resident was 163, as against 159·63 last year.

The total number under treatment was 177, exactly the same as last year.

I am glad to be able to report for the fifteenth year in succession that there was no serious casualty or suicide, and for the same period, with one exception, no escape.

The general health of the staff and patients was very good. There was no zymotic disease, and by the liberal use of extra diet, cod-liver oil, etc., I have been able to prevent any ravages from tuberculosis, which is so common in asylums generally. It is a satisfactory but very expensive process.

The average cost per caput was £43 16s. 6d., as compared with £47 4s. 5d., the average cost for the years 1885-89. The salaries and wages have increased in the meantime from £2,194 to £4,240.

The entertainments were twenty-four in number, and were very successful.

The religious services were carried out in a highly satisfactory manner, there being sixty-five for Roman Catholics, sixty for Protestants, and fifty-five for Presbyterians.

A very urgent need is a large refrigerator, so that the whole side of a beast could be properly hung for some days, and rendered palatable and tender.

As it is, meat has to be cooked when too fresh, as neither staff nor patients will look at meat which I would consider had been well hung, and was palatable.

The Head Attendant retired on pension, and the Fitter died, after a long and painful illness. He was awarded a gratuity on retirement, his length of service not qualifying him for a pension. Two female attendants resigned on marriage; one was awarded a gratuity, the other was not qualified for this favour.

The only improvement effected during the year was a new fanlight over the door from No. 1 Division to staircase.

Two alterations and improvements which were sanctioned have been postponed pending the building of the new block.

The conduct of the staff has been, generally speaking, very good. The Assistant and Consulting Physicians have rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties, and the Clerical and Stores Departments have been ably managed by Mr. Squires and Mr. Eugene Stewart respectively.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I must thank you for your continued support and valued appreciation.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,
Resident Physician and Governor.

To

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle,

APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	236	386	622
1881,	238	397	635
1882,	254	396	650
1883,	247	389	636
1884,	244	395	639
1885,	243	389	632
1886,	233	369	602
1887,	239	386	625
1888,	240	361	601
1889,	259	372	631
1890,	253	368	621
1891,	266	366	632
1892,	275	369	644
1893,	281	361	642
1894,	293	353	646
1895,	305	358	663
1896,	318	358	676
1897,	325	366	691
1898,	327	387	714
1899,	318	381	699
1900,	325	384	709
1901,	328	402	730
1902,	335	410	745
1903,	341	432	773
1904,	351	443	794
1905,	379	489	818
1906,	390	455	845
1907,	394	476	870

TABLE II.—Showing, in the cases of Licensed Houses, the Number for which Licensed, and also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane during the year 1907, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number for which Licensed.			Total Number under Treatment during 1907.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1907.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	18	22	40	23	30	42	17	16	33
Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny,	65	—	65	67	—	67	60	—	60
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin,	*—	—	—	18	36	54	14	25	39
Carraiglea, Dungarvan,	—	—	50	50	—	52	52	—	43
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	—	—	10	10	—	4	4	—	2
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	25	31	56	13	22	35
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin,	26	—	26	28	—	28	18	—	18
Hartfield House, Dublin,	38	—	38	41	—	41	30	—	30
Highfield House, Co. Dublin,	—	20	20	—	17	17	—	15	15
Lisztville, Co. Cork,	25	35	60	30	44	74	21	31	52
House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.	110	—	110	119	—	119	98	—	98
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lanes.	*—	—	—	52	112	164	41	85	126
St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.	*—	—	—	—	134	134	—	116	116
Stewart Institu- tion, Co. Dublin.	Imbecile Department, Private Asylum,	*—	—	66	53	119	57	43	100
		*—	—	41	55	96	30	39	69
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin,	—	38	38	—	54	54	—	35	35
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	—	10	10	—	4	4	—	4	4
Total,	—	—	—	504	616	1,120	394	476	870

* Exempt from licensing.

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums
Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			TOTAL Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Imprmt.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, . . .	7	2	9	—	2	2	7	4	11	4	2	6	—	1	1	1	—	1
Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny, . . .	14	—	14	1	—	1	15	—	15	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin, . . .	2	9	11	2	2	4	4	11	15	1	5	6	—	2	2	1	1	2
Carraiglea, Dungarvan, . . . : . .	—	12	13	—	11	11	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	4
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin, . . .	7	10	17	1	2	3	8	12	20	2	3	5	1	3	4	5	1	6
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Harkfield House, Dublin,	12	—	12	1	—	1	13	—	13	9	—	9	3	—	3	9	—	3
Highfield House, Co. Dublin,	—	6	6	—	1	1	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lindville, Co. Cork,	5	8	13	1	4	5	6	12	18	3	5	8	3	5	8	1	8	3
House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin, . . .	17	—	17	4	—	4	21	—	21	7	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	6
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmond'sbury, Losen, . . .	11	18	29	—	7	7	11	25	36	6	10	14	5	8	13	—	—	—
St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin, . . .	—	14	14	—	5	5	—	19	19	—	11	11	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stewart Institu- tion, Co. Dublin, { Imbecile Depart- ment, { Private Asylum, . . .	13	7	20	—	—	—	13	7	20	—	—	—	2	4	6	4	5	5
	8	8	16	6	8	14	14	16	30	6	4	10	1	4	5	—	1	1
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin,	—	21	21	—	4	4	—	25	25	—	8	8	—	3	3	—	8	5
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	97	116	213	17	46	63	114	162	276	35	48	83	18	36	54	21	19	10

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,
to Year ended 31st December, 1907.

Total Number Admitted.	DEATHS.										ESCAPES.	TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.	ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.				
	From Natural Causes.	By Accident.	By Suicide.	Total Number Died.			M.	F.	T.								
1 2 5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	6	9	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.	
1 2 6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	7	Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny.	
1 2 10	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	15	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.	
1 2 8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	9	Carrigle, Dungarvan.	
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.	
1 7 15	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	6	-	-	21	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	
1 - 4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	5	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.	
1 - 3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	11	-	11	Hartfield House, Dublin.	
- 1 1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.	
1 2 19	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	9	13	22	Landville, Co. Cork.	
1 - 13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	26	-	26	Home of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.	
1 13 27	2	9	11	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	-	-	11	27	38	St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Luan.	
1 2 12	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	12	12	St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.	
1 6 12	3	6	7	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	9	10	19	Imbecile Department, Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.	
1 9 16	4	6	10	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	11	-	-	11	16	27	Private Asylum, J Dublin.
- 10 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	Verville, Clontarf, Dublin.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.	
1 10 171	35	36	70	-	-	2	1	3	36	37	73	-	-	110	140	250	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1907.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends),	7	21	28
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties),	5	17	22
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork,	35	26	61
Religious excitement,	14	22	36
Love affairs (including seduction),	—	7	7
Fright and nervous shock,	5	18	23
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	64	23	87
" sexual,	1	—	1
Venereal disease,	5	—	5
Self-abuse (sexual),	5	3	8
Over-exertion,	4	—	4
Sunstroke,	12	3	15
Accident or injury,	8	2	10
Pregnancy,	—	3	3
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	2	2
Lactation,	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian disorders,	—	3	3
Puberty,	—	3	3
Change of life,	—	9	9
Fever,	8	5	8
Privation and starvation,	1	2	3
Old age,	13	6	19
Other bodily disease or disorders,	15	12	27
Previous attacks,	6	13	19
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral),	49	80	129
Congenital defect ascertained,	81	45	126
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES,	6	4	10
UNKNOWN,	55	147	202
Total,	394	476	870

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1907; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December, 1907.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1907.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Congenital or Infantile	With Epilepsy, . . .		3	4	6	—	—	—	1	2	3	10	7	17	
	Without Epilepsy, . . .		12	5	17	—	—	—	3	2	5	69	37	106	
Epileptic Insanity,	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	4	12	11	23			
General Paralysis of the Insane, . . .	9	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	7	12	—	12			
Epilepsia	Acute,	19	32	51	13	14	27	1	3	4	21	37	58		
	Chronic,	8	6	9	—	2	2	2	7	9	54	120	184		
	Recurrent,	5	12	17	2	9	11	—	1	1	7	42	49		
	A Potts,	9	10	19	3	6	9	1	1	2	21	12	33		
	Puerperal,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1		
	Senile,	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	1	3	3	3	6		
Melancholia	Acute,	16	37	53	10	10	20	2	3	5	18	48	66		
	Chronic,	15	17	32	4	—	4	6	1	7	61	55	116		
	Recurrent,	7	19	26	2	6	8	1	—	1	15	33	48		
	Puerperal,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3		
	Senile,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	8	8		
Dementia	Primary,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17	28		
	Secondary,	6	5	11	—	—	—	4	3	7	55	15	70		
	Senile,	5	6	11	—	—	—	2	5	7	20	22	42		
	Organic (i.e., from Tu- mours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—		
Total,	114	162	276	35	48	83	36	97	73	304	476	870			

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1907.

Ages,	Males,	Females,	Total.
Under 15 years,	26	15	41
Over 15 to 20 years,	17	19	36
Over 20 to 30 years,	42	29	71
Over 30 to 40 years,	67	71	138
Over 40 to 50 years,	73	94	167
Over 50 to 60 years,	73	88	161
Over 60 to 70 years,	61	92	153
Over 70 to 80 years,	29	50	79
Over 80 years,	6	18	24
Total,	394	476	870

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1907.

—	Males,	Females,	Total.
Married,	50	69	119
Single,	324	356	680
Widowers and Widows,	20	51	71
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	394	476	870

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1907.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Army,	13	—	13
Navy,	4	—	4
Church,	51	15	66
Law,	9	—	9
Medicine,	14	—	14
Students,	31	5	36
In Trade,	31	17	48
Farmers,	40	4	44
Other Occupations,	84	39	123
No Occupation,	117	896	513
 Total,	394	476	870

APPENDIX D.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.									
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.										
CO. ANTRIM.										
Antrim,	3	9	12					3	9	12
Ballycastle,										
Ballymena,	45	63	108					45	64	109
Ballymoney,		1	1							
Belfast,	25	17	42					25	17	42
Larne,	3	9	12					3	9	12
Lisburn,	1	12	13					1	13	13
CO. ARMAGH.										
Armagh,	9	15	24					9	15	24
Lurgan,	11	17	28					11	21	32
CO. CAVAN.										
Ballybofey,										
Ballybofey,	1	1	2							
Cavan,	2	5	7					2	5	7
Cooteshill,	1	5	6					1	5	6
CO. DONEGAL.										
Ballyshannon,	1	2	3					1	2	3
Donegal,										
Dunfanaghy,	2	1	3					2	1	3
Glenties,	2	2	4					2	2	4
Inishowen,	12	26	38					12	36	48
Letterkenny,										
Milford,										
Stranorlar,	3	9	12					3	9	12
CO. DOWN.										
Bambridge,	1	4	5					1	1	5
Downpatrick,	1		1						1	1
Kilkeel,		8	9						8	9
Newry,		1	1						1	1
Newtownards,										
CO. FERMANAGH.										
Enniskillen,	1	3	4					1	1	4
Larne,										
Lisnaskea,										
CO. LONDONDERRY.										
Coleraine,										
Limavady,	3	5	8					3	7	10
Londonderry,										
Magherafelt,	3	10	13					3	10	13
CO. MONAGHAN.										
Carrickmacross,										
Castleblayney,	7	8	15					7	8	15
Clones,	1	9	10					1	9	10
Monaghan,	6	8	14					6	8	14
CO. TYRONE.										
Castlederg,										
Clogher,										
Cookstown,	1		1					1		1
Dungannon,	1		1					1		1
Omagh,										
Strabane,	3	7	10					3	7	10
Total, Ulster,	146	229	375	2	12	14	148	241	389	

IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1907.

IMBECILES.												Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.										
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	1	7	14	20	20	CO. ANTRIM.	
13	1	14	10	6	16	17	1	18	32	1	33	63	130	130	Antrim. Ballycastle. Ballymena. Ballymoney. Belfast. Larne. Lisburn.	
12	1	13	8	6	14	12	1	15	37	3	38	69	138	138		
6	1	7	5	3	8	7	4	11	10	11	11	18	21	21		
6	5	11	12	8	20	15	15	24	16	20	24	46	46	46	CO. ARMAGH.	
14	9	23	10	6	16	9	5	14	12	9	11	36	66	66	Armagh. Lurgan.	
6	5	11	12	8	20	15	15	24	16	20	24	46	46	46		
5	5	10	6	5	11	5	4	9	12	9	11	23	23	23	CO. CAVAN.	
5	5	10	6	5	11	5	4	9	12	9	11	23	23	23	Ballybofey. Cavan. Cootehill.	
5	5	10	6	5	11	5	4	9	12	9	11	23	23	23		
6	2	8	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	1	1	6	6	6	CO. DONEGAL.	
2	3	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	Ballyshannon. Donegal. Dunfanaghy. Glenties. Inishowen. Letterkenny. Milford. Stranorlar.	
3	3	6	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	3		
16	13	29	11	6	17	9	5	16	10	13	13	33	33	33	CO. DOWN.	
22	18	40	12	7	19	10	5	24	16	20	24	46	46	46	Bansbridge. Downpatrick. Kilroot. Newry. Newtownards.	
12	3	15	6	3	9	5	2	8	5	5	8	13	13	13		
3	6	9	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	CO. FERMANAGH.	
6	6	12	4	2	6	3	1	4	2	2	4	9	9	9	Enniskillen. Irvinestown. Lisnaskeagh.	
12	9	21	8	3	11	5	2	7	4	4	7	16	16	16		
3	6	9	3	2	6	3	1	4	2	2	4	9	9	9		
6	6	12	4	2	6	3	1	4	2	2	4	9	9	9		
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	CO. LONDONDERRY.	
26	19	45	11	6	26	11	5	36	20	20	20	66	66	66	Coleraine. Limavady. Londonderry. Magherafelt.	
21	16	37	10	7	17	8	5	28	16	16	16	50	50	50		
11	8	19	7	3	10	5	2	8	5	5	8	21	21	21	CO. MONAGHAN.	
26	17	43	10	7	17	8	5	28	16	16	16	50	50	50	Carrickmacross. Castleblayney. Clones. Monaghan.	
17	8	25	7	3	10	5	2	8	5	5	8	21	21	21		
14	8	22	7	3	10	5	2	8	5	5	8	21	21	21		
3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	CO. TYRONE.	
9	3	12	4	2	6	3	1	4	2	2	4	9	9	9	Castlederg. Clogher. Cookstown. Dungannon. Omagh. Strabane.	
3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3		
23	17	40	15	8	23	10	5	38	21	21	21	69	69	69		
23	17	40	15	8	23	10	5	38	21	21	21	69	69	69	Total, Ulster.	

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.											
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.												
CO. CLARE.												
Ballyvaghan,				1	2	3	1			2	2	4
Corrofin,				38	39	68	1			32	32	71
Eamis,				7	12	19	1			12	12	29
Eamhystymon,				8	5	13				5	5	13
Killadysert,				22	21	43				26	26	48
Kilrush,				6	8	16				10	10	16
Scarriff,				5	6	11				6	6	11
Tulla,												
CO. CORK.												
Bandon,				1	1	2				1	1	1
Bantry,				18	12	30				12	12	30
Castletown,				1	1	2						
Clonakilty,				12	69	81	7	11	18	19	50	59
Cork,				1	1	1				1	1	1
Dunmanway,				1	5	6				2	2	5
Permoy,				2	11	13	1	1	2	3	12	15
Kanturk,				1								
Kinsale,				12	17	29		2	9	12	19	29
Mallow,				1	1	1				1	1	1
Middleton,				1	6	6		1	1	1	7	9
Millsstreet,				1	4	5						
Mitchelstown,				10	14	24				10	10	14
Shibbereen,				9	9	18				9	9	18
Skull,												
Youghal,				3	4	7				3	4	7
CO. KERRY.												
Caherciveen,				1	1	1				1	1	1
Dingle,				1	1	2				1	1	3
Kenmare,				1	1	2						1
Killarney,				4	10	14				4	4	10
Lisstowal,				10	9	19				9	9	18
Tralee,				10	9	19						
CO. LIMERICK.												
Croom,				5	8	13	2	2	2	7	8	15
Kilmallock,				16	19	35	1	1	1	17	20	37
Limerick,				26	55	81	2	5	7	25	60	83
Newcastle,				1	10	11				1	10	11
Rathkeale,				10	10	20				1	1	3
CO. TIPPERARY.												
North Riding.												
Borrisokane,				9	2	4					2	4
Naomagh,					11	11					13	13
Roscrea,					4	4					5	6
Thurles,												
South Riding.												
Carrick-on-Suir,												
Cashel,												
Clogheen,				3	5	12	1	1	1	3	7	15
Clonmel,				15	21	36	3	1	1	18	23	45
Tipperary												
CO. WATERFORD.												
Dungurvan,				3	3	6				3	3	6
Kilmacthomas,					6	6				6	6	12
Lismore,				4	6	10	1	1	1	5	9	16
Waterford,				5	23	33		1	1	5	5	27
Total, Munster.	225	409	634	23	50	73	218	419	707			

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1907—continued.

IMBECILES.												Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.			
Non-Epileptics.			Epileptics.			Total.												
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	12	12	5	5	5	Co. CLARE.			
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	6	Ballyvaghan.			
11	13	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	24	24	24	71	71	71	Corrofin.			
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	27	27	27	Ennis.			
11	13	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	24	24	24	49	49	49	Ennistymon.			
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	17	17	Killindysert.			
11	13	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	24	24	24	63	63	63	Kilrush.			
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	22	22	22	Scarrif.			
11	13	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	24	24	24	18	18	18	Tulla.			
															Co. CORK.			
															Bandon.			
															Country.			
															Castletown.			
															Clonakilty.			
															Duaneaway.			
															Fermoy.			
															Kanturk.			
															Kinsale.			
															Macroom.			
															Mallow.			
															Middleton.			
															Millswood.			
															Mitchelstown.			
															Skibbereen.			
															Skull.			
															Youghal.			
															Co. KERRY.			
															Caherciveen.			
															Dingle.			
															Kenmare.			
															Killarney.			
															Lisowel.			
															Tralee.			
															Co. LIMERICK.			
															Croom.			
															Kilmallock.			
															Limerick.			
															Newcastle.			
															Rathkeale.			
															Co. TIPPERARY.			
															North Biding.			
															Borrisokane.			
															Nenagh.			
															Roscrea.			
															Thurles.			
															South Biding.			
															Carrick-on-Suir.			
															Cashel.			
															Clogheen.			
															Clounmel.			
															Tipperary.			
															Co. WATERFORD.			
															Dungarvan.			
															Kilmacthomas.			
															Lismore.			
															Waterford.			
12	5	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	4	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
32	35	67	1	1	2	1	1	2	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
32	35	67	30	30	60	128	246	424	426	426	426	706	706	706	1,133	Total, Munster.		

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.											
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.												
CO. CARLOW.												
Carlow.	3	4	7	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	—
CO. DUBLIN.												
Balrothery.	3	5	8	—	—	—	3	5	8	—	—	—
Dublin, North.	44	73	122	17	23	40	61	101	162	—	—	—
Dublin, South.	45	109	154	28	30	10	47	117	164	—	—	—
Rathdown.	11	23	34	—	—	—	11	23	34	—	—	—
CO. KILDARE.										1	1	1
Athy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delbridge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naas.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. KILKENNY.												
Callan.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Castlecomer.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Kilkenny.	—	—	—	11	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Thomastown.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Urkingford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KING'S CO.												
Birr.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Edenderry.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Tullamore.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
CO. LONGFORD.												
Ballymahon.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granard.	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford.	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. LOUTH.												
Ardee.	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	2
Drogheda.	—	—	—	13	22	35	2	4	6	15	21	21
Dundalk.	—	—	—	—	21	21	1	—	—	—	—	—
CO. MEATH.												
Dunshaughlin.	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	5	5
Kells.	—	—	—	6	8	9	—	1	—	—	6	6
Navan.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oldcastle.	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1
Trim.	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	1	—	6	6
QUEEN'S CO.												
Abbeyleix.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mountmellick.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
CO. WESTMEATH.												
Athlone.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	5
Delvin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy.	—	—	—	1	7	8	—	—	—	—	1	7
Gorey.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4
Wexford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. WICKLOW.												
Ballyinglass.	—	—	—	5	11	16	2	—	—	2	6	11
Rathdrum.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Shillelagh.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Leinster.	156	338	494	27	65	82	123	326	576	—	—	—

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1907—continued.

IMBECILES.												Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
12	10	22	+	5	5	12	15	27	15	19	34	Carlow.			CO. CARLOW.
1	4	5	+	+	+	1	4	5	6	9	13	Balrothery.			CO. DUBLIN.
6	3	9	+	+	+	3	4	7	69	105	174	Dublin, North.			
25	11	39	+	+	+	6	29	35	75	133	209	Dublin, South.			
3	+	3	+	+	+	5	3	8	14	23	37	Rathdown.			
												CO. KILDARE.			
4	+	9	+	+	+	+	4	8	6	1	5	Athy.			
1	1	1	+	+	+	1	1	1	1	1	2	Celbridge.			
2	13	15	+	+	+	1	1	1	16	22	34	Nass.			
												CO. KILKENNY.			
11	12	23	+	+	+	1	11	13	24	31	34	Callan.			
1	1	2	+	+	+	1	1	2	1	2	3	Castlecomer.			
12	23	35	+	+	+	5	14	26	46	15	29	Kilkenny.			
1	1	1	+	+	+	+	1	1	6	12	19	Thomastown.			
1	1	1	+	+	+	1	1	1	1	2	3	Urkingford.			
												KING'S CO.			
1	3	6	+	+	+	1	1	2	5	6	11	Birr.			
1	12	9	+	+	+	1	1	2	12	14	17	Edenderry.			
2	+	9	+	+	+	1	1	1	9	12	14	Tullamore.			
												CO. LONGFORD.			
1	1	2	+	+	+	1	1	1	2	2	3	Ballymahon.			
2	+	2	+	+	+	1	1	1	5	4	9	Granard.			
3	+	1	+	+	+	1	1	1	5	6	9	Longford.			
												CO. LOUTH.			
5	9	14	+	+	+	1	9	9	14	7	11	Ardee.			
4	13	22	1	1	5	1	10	13	20	20	34	Drogheda.			
1	13	11	1	1	5	6	9	15	3	42	45	Dundalk.			
												CO. MEATH.			
1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	6	9	Dunshaughlin.			
6	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	8	17	Kells.			
3	11	14	+	+	+	6	8	14	7	12	15	Navan.			
1	4	12	1	1	1	1	3	7	9	4	12	Oldcastle.			
4	7	12	1	1	1	6	7	13	9	13	23	Trim.			
												QUEEN'S CO.			
1	3	7	1	1	1	4	3	7	5	4	8	Abbeyfeale.			
16	11	27	1	1	1	10	17	12	20	17	30	Mountmellick.			
												CO. WESTMEATH.			
4	7	11	+	+	+	6	7	11	3	5	8	Athlone.			
5	6	9	+	+	+	3	6	9	3	6	11	Dalvin.			
												Mullingar.			
												CO. WEXFORD.			
7	17	24	+	1	1	7	18	25	8	25	33	Enniscorthy.			
3	3	6	+	3	3	3	2	6	3	6	9	Gorey.			
15	39	39	+	12	12	21	23	32	12	21	33	New Ross.			
5	12	36	9	6	6	10	18	26	10	20	30	Wexford.			
												CO. WICKLOW.			
4	9	13	1	1	1	6	5	15	7	14	21	Ballyglass.			
5	7	12	1	1	1	1	6	13	11	18	29	Rathdrum.			
12	4	6	1	1	1	2	3	8	3	7	10	Shillelagh.			
279	246	526	29	32	32	109	278	437	352	671	1,053	Total, Leinster.			

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
CO. GALWAY.									
Ballinasloe,			6		6				12
Clifden,			1		1				1
Galway,	1	1	2						1
Glenmamaddy,			1		1				1
Gort,			1		1				1
Loughrea,			1		1				1
Mount Belivey,			1		1				1
Oughterard,			1		1				1
Portumna,			1		1				1
Tuam,	2	6	8				1	1	2
CO. LEITRIM.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	3	5						5
Mayo Hamilton,									
Mohill,									
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina,	1	8	9						9
Ballinrobe,			1		1				1
Balnaleet,			1		1				1
Castlebar,			1		1				1
Clonmore,			1		1				1
Kilala,			1		1				1
Swineford,			1		1				1
Westport,	2	4	6						6
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle,									
Castlerea,			1		1				1
Roscommon,	5	5	10						10
Strokestown,									
CO. SLIGO.									
Drumore West,	1	4	5						5
Sligo,	10	11	21						21
Tobercurry,	2	7	9						9
Total, Connacht,	20	63	96				4	4	96

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	146	229	375	2	12	14	148	241	558
MUNSTER,	225	409	634	23	59	73	248	429	767
LEINSTER,	156	238	491	27	55	83	183	303	575
CONNAUGHT,	30	65	96	4	4	90	69	99	99
TOTAL, IRELAND,	557	1,041	1,595	59	124	173	609	1,062	1,771

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1907—continued.

IMBECILES.												Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.	UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.													
CO. GALWAY.													
1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	Ballinasloe.
2	4	7	—	—	—	3	4	7	3	6	9	7	Childon.
3	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	7	4	6	9	6	Galway.
4	6	6	1	—	—	3	4	7	4	5	9	9	Glennamaddy.
5	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	6	2	4	6	6	Gort.
6	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	6	2	4	6	4	Loughrea.
7	6	7	1	2	3	3	5	10	3	5	10	10	Mount Burrell.
8	5	11	—	—	—	6	5	11	5	9	16	8	Oughterard.
9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	11	Portumna.
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tuam.
CO. LEITRIM.													
1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	Carrow-on-Shannon.
2	6	6	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	5	9	9	Manorhamilton.
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mohill.
CO. MAYO.													
1	3	6	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	6	8	17	Ballina.
2	3	7	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	6	8	8	Ballinrobe.
3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	Ballmullet.
4	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	9	9	Castlebar.
5	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	3	Claremorris.
6	5	13	—	—	—	1	5	13	5	8	13	13	Kilkis.
7	7	13	1	—	—	1	7	14	9	9	20	20	Swinstead.
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.													
9	10	19	—	1	1	9	11	20	9	11	20	20	Boyle.
10	9	2	1	1	2	7	5	12	7	7	14	14	Castlerea.
11	3	6	1	1	1	4	4	8	9	9	18	18	Roscommon.
12	9	14	—	1	1	5	10	15	5	10	15	15	Strokestown.
CO. SLIGO.													
13	2	6	—	1	1	4	5	7	1	4	5	5	Dromore West.
14	4	9	2	—	2	2	7	4	11	15	29	29	Sligo.
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	20	20	Tobercurry.
16	92	163	9	10	19	85	108	187	115	171	286		Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

121	137	268	24	15	39	145	162	297	233	393	686	ULSTER.
122	216	368	35	30	65	178	246	438	426	705	1,131	MUNSTER.
123	286	425	29	32	52	199	273	477	333	671	1,063	LEINSTER.
124	93	168	9	10	19	85	103	187	115	171	286	CONNAUGHT.
125	631	1,200	39	57	176	697	778	1,385	1,216	1,940	3,195	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.Inspected on
28th November, 1907.Completion of
new villa.

ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Since this asylum was last visited, the villa which was then in process of erection has been completed, and it only now remains to obtain suitable furniture and to make a few small changes to render it fit for occupation. It is estimated to provide accommodation for 75 male patients of the chronic and working class, and contains dayrooms on the ground floor and dormitories upstairs. As it has been designed solely with a view to the care of this class, no attempt has been made to provide any of the attributes of the asylum proper—such as closed windows and single rooms. The ventilation of the sanitary annexes is hardly sufficient, and cross ventilation should be provided by windows in the lobbies leading to it.

Overcrowding. This accommodation is much wanted, as, although the male population of the asylum has not increased much during the past twelve months, the main building is greatly overcrowded.

Springfield House. The house at Springfield is still occupied by three attendants and thirty-six male patients, who sleep there. The building is very old, and the internal fittings are somewhat rough, but the men all work on the farm, and are satisfied with their quarters.

Statistics. During the interval which has elapsed since the last report was made, 132 patients (68 men and 64 women) have been admitted; 53 (34 men and 19 women) have been discharged; and 54 (29 men and 25 women) have died—leaving on the register the names of 591 patients (345 men and 246 women).

Of these, one man is at present absent on trial, while 34 men and 5 women are boarded out in the neighbouring Workhouse at Ballymena.

Deaths. The mortality during the past year has amounted to 8 per cent. of the daily average number resident, which is about the average rate for Irish District Asylums, and there was nothing in connection with the deaths calling for special mention—all being from natural causes.

No suicides, fatal accidents, or inquests. There was no death from suicide, accident, or violence, nor did the Coroner think it necessary to hold an inquest in any case.

Autopsies. In six cases, or in 11 per cent. of the total number, the cause was verified by *post mortem* examination.

General paralytic, epileptic, and suicidal cases. One death was caused by general paralysis of the insane, and there are two doubtful cases of that disease at present in the asylum, whilst 15 men and 16 women suffer from epilepsy, and 11 patients are regarded as being actively suicidal.

All these cases, and the new admissions, sleep under constant supervision.

Only three men and five women are at present confined to bed, and the general health is very good—the only epidemic disease which visited the institution having been influenza, which attacked twenty men and seven women, with one fatal case on each side.

ASTHIM
ASYLUM
—

Health.

The only serious casualty since last visit, was a fracture of the ankle, caused by a fall on a bedroom floor.

Zymotic
disease.

Casualty.

Neither restraint nor seclusion appears to have been resorted to during the period under review.

Five attempts to escape are reported to have been made,—the patients being absent from the asylum for periods varying from a night to eleven days.

The returns of employment show that, excluding bedmakers, 46 per cent. of the men and 31 per cent. of the women find something to do. About 70 men work on the farm, and the returns show a very fair proportion of men at work, but the percentage of women employed is much below the average.

The wards are in good order, and a commencement has been made to paint and decorate them. It is to be hoped that this useful work will be continued until all are completed.

The dayrooms are comfortably furnished, properly heated, and well lighted.

The dormitories are very clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding of excellent quality and in excellent order on the male side. In some of the female dormitories they would, however, require a little more attention.

The patients on both the male and female side were very well dressed, clean, and tidy in their persons. Their behaviour, both in their wards and in the dining hall, was quiet and orderly, although the hall is now much overcrowded. This overcrowding will be somewhat reduced when the new villa is opened.

The dinner consisted of Irish stew. The food appeared to be excellent, and was served with due regard to decency and order.

Dietary and
service of
meals.

There are three paid Chaplains who minister to the spiritual wants of the patients, and about 60 per cent. attend their respective places of worship.

The staff in actual charge of the insane on the male side consists of 5 charge and 16 ordinary attendants—giving a proportion of one attendant to almost 15 patients, and on the female side of 3 charge and 15 ordinary nurses, giving a proportion of one nurse to between 13 and 14 patients. There are two night attendants on each side.

At present the appointment of Matron or Head Nurse is vacant, and has been so for a considerable time. It is only necessary to say that, if such an appointment is considered necessary throughout the asylums of all countries, there must be some need for it here.

The various books and registers are kept with great care. In the Case-book the history of each case is fully detailed, and affords very valuable information regarding the patient's progress. These records are most creditable to the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Walter Smyth.

Want of
matron or
head nurse.

Medical
records.

Assistant
Medical
Officer.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.Inspected on
6th December,
1907.

Statistics.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

On visiting this asylum to-day, I found that the total number of patients resident was exactly the same as at the date of the last statutory inspection, on the 23rd October, 1906, viz., 524—the males being one less and the females one more.

The following Table shows the changes which occurred between the two visits:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (23rd October, 1906),		266	258	524
Admitted since,		58	34	92
Total,		324	292	616
Discharged recovered,		33	17	50
Discharged unrecovered,		2	4	6
Died,		24	12	36
Total,		59	33	92
On the register on the 6th December, 1907,		265	269	534
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,		—	—	—
Resident on the 6th December, 1907,		265	269	534

I specially examined those who still remain of the admissions since last inspection.

Health
statistics.

Eight patients (three males and five females) were confined to bed, three of them being seriously ill, two suffering from minor ailments, two from old age or debility, and one (a female) was kept in bed owing to her excited condition.

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1906 was 7.1 amongst the males, and 8.8 amongst the females—giving an average of 8 per cent. on the total.

All the deaths, with one exception, during the period since last visit, were from natural causes.

Death by
drowning in
quarry hole.

In the case referred to the patient (a male) was drowned in a disused quarry hole on the 3rd September last, but no evidence could be obtained as to whether he met his death by suicide or accident. He had been working with a number of others at a drain in an adjoining field, when he managed to leave the party without being observed, and, when a search was instituted, his body was found in the quarry hole, as stated.

A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the Jury exonerated the asylum officials from blame in connection with the matter—a finding in which we concurred, after a full investigation of the case.

Autopsies.

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in only two of the 36 cases which occurred since last visit.

Zymotic
disease.

The only zymotic diseases recorded were two cases of Erysipelas, and one of Influenza, none of which ended fatally. There were also a few cases of the latter disease amongst the staff.

Casualties.

The serious casualties which occurred were four in number, viz., a fracture of the humerus, sustained by a female patient by falling from

a window in attempting to escape ; a fracture of the humerus in another female case, as the result of being knocked down by a fellow patient ; a fracture of a male patient's left clavicle, caused by a fall in attempting to jump over a barrow ; and an injury to a female's arm, through her sleeve being caught between the cog wheels of a washing machine, which tore off a few inches of skin.

Seclusion was used in the cases of one male and two female patients. *Section*—who were thus treated for short periods—amounting in the aggregate to ten hours.

One of the females was also restrained by the strait jacket for 151 *Restraint* hours in all, to prevent her from injuring others, but there was no other case of mechanical restraint during the period under review.

Only one attempt to escape was made, and in this case the patient *Attempted escape*, was retaken the same evening.

The Chaplains visit the asylum twice weekly, and a large proportion *Religious ministration* of the patients are able to attend Divine Service, as the following Table, giving the numbers present at the different Services last Sunday, shows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	120	114	234
Protestant Episcopalians,	54	51	105
Presbyterians,	28	20	48
Methodists,	1	5	6
Total,	203	190	393

A dance takes place weekly, and on an average 315 patients (184 *Assessments*, males and 131 females) are able to be present. In addition to the usual indoor and outdoor games, there are occasional concerts, and some of the patients are taken to the local flower show.

The following Table shows the number of patients employed to-day, *Employment*, and the nature of the employment :—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	35	52
As garden or field labourers,	100	—
As shakers,	2	—
As plumbers,	3	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painter,	1	—
As tailor,	1	—
As shoemakers,	5	—
As upholsterers,	14	8
As weavers,	5	—
In the kitchens,	7	20
In the laundry,	—	26
At needlework,	—	46
At knitting,	—	34
At dressmaking,	—	14
At fancy work,	—	1
Total employed,	174	201

ARMAGH
ASYLUM
—
Weaving.

I was glad to see four looms at work, and turning out tweed and flannel of the very best quality. This reflects great credit on the administration of the asylum, and, as the weaving has proved so successful, I would suggest that spinning wheels should be obtained for making yarn. If one or two of the attendants were taught how to work these wheels, they could then instruct the patients.

Reconstruction
of drainage
system and
alterations in
buildings.

Since last visit, the drainage system has been reconstructed, and part of the old building has been greatly improved by the removal of partition walls, and the conversion of a number of single rooms and corridors into large dayrooms and dormitories.

Some of the machinery has also been overhauled, and renewed where necessary.

Acquisition of
additional
land.

Additional land has been obtained for the employment and recreation of the patients, and has proved a great boon in every way.

Necessity for
repairing
plaster.

In No. 4 Male Dormitory, the plaster has been broken for some time in consequence of the removal of partition walls. As the plastering of the broken places could be done very easily, this is a work which should be taken in hand without delay.

Heating.

There was no fire in the Male Visiting Room at the time of my visit, although the day was very cold, but the greater part of the old building was fairly well heated. In one of the male divisions, however, the morning and evening temperature for the week ending 30th November, was recorded as having been 40° Fahr.

The Head Attendant informed me that, according to the Night Attendant's report, the temperature in one of the dormitories at midnight, when it was full of patients, was also only 40°—a temperature which is quite too low.

The Resident Medical Superintendent stated that this deficiency of heating is due to the fact that a new boiler, which has been obtained, has not yet been placed in position.

As pointed out in previous reports, the heating of the hospital block, where the recent and acute cases are treated, is unsatisfactory.

Bed linen, &c.

The sheeting and pillow cases on some of the beds were torn, and require to be renewed.

The blankets appeared to be sufficiently heavy, but many of the beds are not provided with under-blankets, which are so essential at this time of the year, as the heat of the body passes away very quickly through hair mattresses.

To-day being Friday, the dinner consisted of fish (hake and cod), bread, and coffee, which seemed to be relished by the patients. The service of the meal was satisfactory.

Dietary and
service of
meals.

I was glad to observe an improvement in the conduct of the female refractory class, and more attention is now paid to the cleanliness of these patients.

Conduct and
condition of
females.

The number of patients on whose behalf contributions towards their maintenance are received from relatives or out of their own property, remains the same as last year, viz., nine—a small number for this prosperous county. The rates of payment range from £5 to £26 per annum.

Paying
patients.

The staff in actual charge of the patients in the wards, apart from administrative officers, tradesmen, cooks, laundresses, head attendants, &c., consists of six charge attendants and thirteen ordinary attendants

at the male side, and seven charge and eleven ordinary nurses on the female side.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

I found in the asylum, an epileptic child, 12 years old, who is sane in the intervals between his attacks. It is sad to see in such surroundings a child who could be improved by training, and taught to be useful if an institution, such as exists in England and Scotland, were provided for the training and education of idiotic and epileptic children.

Epileptic
child.

I find that the Visiting Committee has not inspected the asylum for two months past. This is to be regretted, as, apart from the beneficial effect on the staff, visits to the wards by members of the Committee are very gratifying to the patients, who thus have a practical demonstration of the interest taken in their welfare by those entrusted with the responsibility for their care and treatment.

Visitations by
Committee.

I examined the medical books and records, and found them carefully written up by Dr. Allman, the Assistant Medical Officer, who continues records to carry out her duties with zeal and fidelity.

6th December, 1907.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

To-day the names of 1,402 patients, in the proportion of 854 men and 548 women, are found on the books of this asylum. The average number resident during the past year has been 1,384—839 males and 545 females.

Inspected on
28th and 30th
August, 1907.
Statistics.

The changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit paid in November last comprise 140 admissions; 71 discharges—including 67 recoveries; and 50 deaths.

Two male patients are absent on trial.

During the last 9 months the numbers have increased by 19, and, according to the estimated accommodation, the institution is now overcrowded by about 300 patients. Efforts have been made to cope with the overcrowded condition of the institution (1) by building a small villa residence, at present containing about 30 males; (2) by putting up a new dayroom to afford day accommodation for about 60 women; (3) by "gutting" the upper stories of the front and back wings on each side, a work which, when completed, will give about 100 additional beds; and (4) by converting the block originally intended for tradesmen into accommodation for old men.

But, when these works are completed, there will still be a serious deficiency of space for which some remedy must be found, as, unfortunately, it is impossible to report that the accommodation for the lunatic poor of this district is sufficient.

Perhaps this difficult problem might, by degrees, be solved by the erection of villas for working men. Dr. Kirwan has already shown how economically and expeditiously such buildings can be erected, and how suitable they are for this class of patients. If, when the "gutting" of the old building is completed, he is allowed to go on with the erection of detached one-story buildings on the farm, these ought to be sufficient to meet the want of accommodation.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM. Works carried out.	Besides the completion of the concrete dayroom already referred to, a number of new floors have been laid in the single rooms, and a new implement shed has been erected at the farmsteading.
Laundry.	The Committee have now under consideration the re-modelling of the laundry, a work urgently called for in such an institution, when washing ministers so much to the daily wants of the insane, and where a large amount of work must be carried out expeditiously and thoroughly.
Cooking appliances.	At the same time it would be well to obtain some more modern and economical cooking appliances, as the present potato steamer must prove most wasteful of steam.
Death rate.	The death rate continues, as recorded in past reports, to be below the average, being only 5.5 per cent. of the average number resident during the year 1906, that for all the Irish District Asylums being 7.6.
Autopises.	The deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were followed in five cases by <i>post-mortem</i> examinations.
Causes of death.	Of the causes, consumption accounted for 40 per cent.; enteric fever was the cause in two cases; and general paralysis of the insane in one case.
Zymotic disease.	It is satisfactory to find from Dr. Kirwan that since he has re-flooded a large number of the rooms on the ground floor, the health of the institution has markedly improved. Dysentery, which at one time was constantly occurring, has now almost disappeared, whilst enteric fever and diarrhoea have greatly decreased.
Casualties.	No fatal accident is recorded as having occurred in the asylum during the period under review, but at present one male patient is suffering from a cut throat, self-inflicted before admission.
	The serious casualties reported are four fractures of bones, caused by falls, and one sustained by falling over a form in a struggle with the attendants.
	In the latter case it appears that the woman, who was very violent, got her arm under a form, and then fell with two of the nurses over her. Dr. Kirwan believes that no blame is attached to the staff for this accident.
	In two cases severe burns were sustained by falling into the fire in epileptic fits.
Epileptic and suicidal cases.	At present almost 7 per cent. of the patients suffer from epilepsy, and 27 are returned as suicidal. These all sleep under constant supervision.
	No patient at present suffers from general paralysis of the insane.
Health.	On the first day of my visit 25 men and 18 women were found in bed suffering from ordinary disease or from old age, whilst 3 men were kept in bed on account of their excitement and violence, and one man was found in seclusion. This man has been secluded on six occasions since last visit for 72 hours in all, whilst restraint has been resorted to in the cases of two male patients, by the camisole, for a total duration of 216 hours, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.
Seclusion. Restraint.	
Employment.	At the present time 409 men and 288 women are industriously employed. Excluding those at work in the wards, 44 per cent. of the men and 36 per cent. of the women find some useful work to do. 313 men and 12 women are engaged at work in the fields. The women enjoy the

work of harvesting, to which they are accustomed at their own homes. BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM Nothing serves better to vary the monotony of asylum life, and promote the physical as well as the mental health of the insane, than labour in the fields.

Perhaps the Committee will take into consideration the importance Farm. of providing greater opportunities for employment at farm labour, by increasing the area of land, as at present it must be evident that the tillage carried on cannot afford employment for such a number of male patients, especially having regard to the large number of acres which has been kept in grass to supply milk for the institution. A tillage farm which would supply potatoes and other vegetables would tend not only to the welfare of the patients, but would also promote economy in maintenance.

The Chaplains' books show that 617 patients, or 44 per cent., were present at Mass on last Sunday, and that 13 went to the Protestant ministration. Service. Daily services are now held for the Catholic patients.

Besides country walks, amusements, such as athletic sports, weekly Amusements. dancing entertainments, and visits to circus performances, are provided.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients deserve favourable Condition comment. Great pains appear to be taken by the Matron to secure and clothing neatness and variety in the colour of the women's gowns. Nothing has a greater influence on the mental condition of the female insane than attention to their personal appearance.

Two walking parties, one of males and one of females, were seen when going out, the men to visit a circus performance, and the women for a walk in the country, and their personal appearance and behaviour were most creditable.

An excellent dinner of bacon and cabbage was served on the first Dietary, day of the visit. The food was decently cooked, and was served with cooking, and due regard to propriety and order. The behaviour of the patients in service of the dining-hall and hospital diningroom was quiet and orderly. meals.

The dietary is liberal and suitable for the wants of the inmates. If it could be managed, fish on Fridays would be more acceptable than the cocoa at present issued.

The male staff now consists of a Head Attendant, two Deputy Head Staff Attendants, 13 charge and 45 ordinary attendants, giving a ratio of one attendant to almost 15 patients. On the female side, there are two head nurses, 8 charge and 33 ordinary nurses, giving a ratio of one nurse to over 13 patients. In addition, 8 males and 7 females take care of the patients during the night.

All the charge and deputy charge nurses and attendants hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

Dr. Mills, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, is absent on leave, and Dr. McCormack is doing duty during his absence.

The books and registers are carefully kept; but, as Dr. Mills is absent, Medical some of the recent male admissions have not been entered up. records.

30th August, 1907.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Inspected on 26th and 27th November, 1907.

Preparation of plans for new Asylum.

It is satisfactory to have to record that continued progress is being made in the preliminary steps necessary for carrying out the building of the new asylum at Purdysburn. At present plans are being prepared for building the two Chapels, the Hospital, Laundry, and Executive, Reception, and Acute Blocks, so that, when they have received the statutory approval of the Lord Lieutenant, contracts may be entered into for carrying out the works.

When these buildings are completed, the institution will be equipped for the work of dealing with insanity in all its forms, and it will only be necessary to increase the accommodation as requirements arise.

Lighting. The installation of electric light in the Villas and Manor House has just been completed—the motor power being obtained from the stream on the asylum estate. The power thus provided is also sufficient to pump water for the use of the various houses.

Telephonic communication. Telephonic communication is being provided between the different Villas and Purdysburn House.

Painting, &c., done. In the Villas already built, and at Belfast, a great deal of painting and decorating has been carried out. The walls of the Villas have been finished with Keen's cement, and painted in harmonious colours—producing a bright and charming effect.

Accommodation in villas. The accommodation provided in these Villas for patients of quiet and harmless habits—affording such pleasant surroundings and comforts—has proved a great success, by maintaining contentment amongst those residing in them.

These buildings are so constructed as to enable the staff to exercise supervision with great facility, but otherwise there are none of those surroundings—such as specially devised windows and locked doors—usually provided in asylums for the safety of the patients.

Statistics. Since the last inspection was made, on the 14th November, 1906, 250 patients have been admitted; 98 have been discharged; and 121 have died—leaving on the register at this date 1,145 patients, in the proportion of 533 men to 612 women.

The patients are located as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Old Asylum at Belfast,	292	392	684
At Purdysburn,	230	170	400
At Ballymena Workhouse,	11	50	61

These figures show an increase of 19 men and 12 women, during the past twelve months, an increase at much the same rate as that recorded in previous years.

The death rate during the past year has been somewhat above that of the previous two years, amounting to a percentage of 9.5 on the average number resident. The deaths were, however, all from natural causes; none were from accident, suicide, or violence; nor did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest in any case.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Death rate.

No fatal accidents,
suicides,
or inquests.

Twenty-one men and 7 women died of general paralysis of the insane, being 23 per cent. of the total number of deaths, whilst only 16, or 13 per cent. died of Tuberculosis.

Cases of
general
paralysis and
tuberculosis.

In 24 cases, or in almost 20 per cent. of the total number, the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

Autopæs.

At the present time 13 men and 4 women are returned as suffering from general paralysis of the insane, and 32 men and 37 women from epilepsy.

Epileptic cases.

One of the male staff and a female patient were attacked with enteric fever, and there were 15 cases of erysipelas; otherwise, with the exception of a few cases of influenza, the institution has been free from epidemic disease since last visit.

Zymotic
disease.

At present only three men and four women are confined to bed.

Health.

There has been no resort to restraint during the period under review, whilst only one man and one woman were secluded—the man for two hours, and the woman on nine occasions for a total duration of 36 hours.

No restraint.

Two men effected their escape and have not been re-taken, and one man attempted to escape, but was brought back after an absence of four days.

Seclusion.

There were only two serious casualties, viz.:—a male patient had his nose broken by a blow from another patient, and a female patient sustained a broken arm as the result of a fall.

Casualties.

When visiting Belfast—the day being wet—all the patients were confined to the wards. Although some of the day-rooms were very full, good order and quietude prevailed, and everything appeared to be done to render the old building as comfortable as possible, and to interest and amuse the inmates. There were plenty of flowers, plants, games, books, and musical instruments.

Conduct.

The dinner was plentiful and well served, and the behaviour of the patients in the diningroom was marked by quietude and good order. The meal consisted of soup, meat, and vegetables, and the dietary scale appears to be liberal, nutritious, and acceptable to the tastes of the inmates.

service of
meals.

The clothing and personal appearance of the patients of all classes (at Belfast and Purdysburn) were most creditable to the staff. All conditions were well dressed, and the women were provided with various articles of finery, which help to flatter their vanity, and to remove the stamp of the institution from their clothing.

Clothing and
condition.

The returns of employment show that at Purdysburn almost all the inmates find something to do, whilst in the old asylum all who are able and can be trusted, do some sort of work—about 60 per cent. being engaged at work, other than ward-cleaning. The importance of outdoor labour in the treatment of the male patients cannot easily be over-estimated.

Employment.

BELFAST ASYLUM.
—
Religious ministration.

Staff.

Health of staff.

Death of Dr. R. A. L. Graham.

Death of storekeeper.

Illness of matron.

Appointment of Dr. S. J. Graham as Second Asst. Medical Officer.

Records.

As regards the ministration of religion, six Chaplains (three at Belfast and three at Purdysburn) attend to the spiritual wants of the patients, of whom almost 65 per cent. are able to attend the religious services of their respective creeds.

The staff as it exists at present gives a proportion of about one attendant to thirteen patients on the male side, and of one to fifteen patients on the female side.

Since the date of the last report the institution has suffered much through illness and death amongst the superior officers. Dr. R. A. L. Graham, a most distinguished young physician, who had served for some years as Assistant Medical Officer, and who gave promise of a brilliant career, died of enteric fever; Mr. O'Hara, the Storekeeper, also died; and the Matron, Miss Gray, has been for some time past seriously ill. However, there is now every hope that she will make a good recovery.

Dr. S. J. Graham has been appointed to the post of Second Assistant Medical Officer.

The various medical books and registers continue to be kept with great care and regularity, as are also the books in the charge of Mr. Harper, the Clerk.

27th November, 1907.

CARLOW ASYLUM.
—
Inspected on 15th October, 1907.
—
Statistics.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I paid the usual statutory visit to this asylum to-day, and saw all the patients resident, examining specially such as had been admitted since the date of last inspection, on the 21st December, 1906. The changes which occurred amongst the patients during that interval are shown in the following table:—

—	—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (21st December, 1906).		250	215	465
Admitted since,	47	31	78	
Total,	297	246	543	
Discharged recovered,	17	3	20	
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	1	
Died,	20	11	31	
Total,	38	14	52	
On the register on the 15th October, 1907,	..	259	282	491
Absent on probation; on pass; or by escape, ..	—	—	—	
Resident on the 15th October, 1907, ..	259	282	491	

As this table shows, the number of patients has increased by 26 during the past ten months, the males having increased by 9, and the females by 17.

This increase is to a great extent accounted for by the transfer of cases from workhouses—14 males and 10 females having been drafted from these institutions during the period under review.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

Another factor in the increase is the comparatively low death-rate—the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1906 having been 7·8 on the male side, and 5·8 on the female side, giving an average of 6·9 per cent. on the total.

Transfers from
Workhouses.

There were no fatal accidents or suicides during the period under review, and in no case was a coroner's inquest deemed necessary.

No fatal
accidents or
inquests.

There has been no death from phthisis on the female side since February, 1905, and, at the present time there is no case of this disease amongst the females, while there is only one on the male side. This is remarkable, having regard to the great prevalence of tubercular disease amongst the insane elsewhere, and the immunity may, to some extent, be attributed to the great attention to ventilation in this asylum, and the separate treatment, as far as possible, of phthisical cases, as well as the great care in other respects which is bestowed on the patients.

They are kept very much in the open air, and on my arrival to-day, before 10 o'clock, I was pleased to find them all out, the day being fine.

In eight of the thirty-one deaths since last inspection the cause was Autopæsis. verified by *post mortem* examination.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions since last visit has been 25·6, viz.:—36·2 amongst the males, and 9·7 amongst the females.

Recovery
rates.

The great disparity between the rates on the male and female sides is worthy of note.

I found six patients in bed, only one of whom was seriously ill. Three were suffering from minor ailments, and two were confined to bed owing to old age or debility.

None of the patients have bedsores, and, as a result of the careful nursing which they receive during the night, not a single bed was found wet this morning.

The records show that 21 males and 34 females were raised by the night attendants.

Forty-two patients (26 males and 16 females) suffer from epilepsy, and 18 (11 males and 7 females) are actively suicidal. All the suicidal, and practically all the epileptic cases, are kept under constant supervision, and owing to the excellent arrangement of the staff, one attendant is in constant charge of the sick room on each side during the night, and one in the observation dormitory.

Supervision of
suicidal and
epileptic cases.

The large proportion of epileptic cases is probably due to the gradual influx of cases from workhouses, and the admission, from time to time of epileptic soldiers from the Curragh.

High propor-
tion of
epileptics

Four years ago 7·4 per cent. of the patients suffered from epilepsy, whereas the proportion of cases suffering from this disease is now 8·6 per cent.

No cases of zymotic disease appeared since the date of last visit, and the only serious casualty which occurred was in the case of a male patient who sustained severe lacerated wounds on the left leg and some superficial wounds on the left arm in endeavouring to jump through a window.

One patient succeeded in escaping, but was retaken the following day, and brought back to the asylum.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.
—
Restraint.
Seclusion.
Dietary and
service of
meals.

The records show that mechanical restraint was used in one case only, viz., that of a male patient who had to be restrained by a strait jacket once for six hours, owing to his violence; while a female patient was placed in seclusion on 14 occasions, for a total duration of 51 hours.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of beef, potatoes, and other vegetables.

The meal, which was an excellent one, was well served, and the patients were absolutely quiet and orderly.

The general dietary is satisfactory, and, in addition, a large number of patients get extra and special food, a matter of great importance in the treatment of recent and acute cases.

Thus, for the week ending 12th October, amongst the extras issued were 130 gallons of milk and 795 eggs.

Suggested
enlargement
of dining hall.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients, the diningroom has become too small. I think this could be remedied, at a comparatively small cost, by extending it backwards into the stores yard.

Religious
ministration.

A large proportion of the patients are able to be present at Divine Service, and the chaplains are assiduous in their attendance. Last Sunday 355 patients (228 males and 127 females) were present at the Roman Catholic Service, and 20 (12 males and 8 females) at the Protestant Service.

Amusements.

Every effort is made to interest and amuse the patients, and, in addition to the usual games, picnics, concerts, cinematograph, conjuring, magic lantern, and other entertainments are got up for their benefit.

On an average 230 males and 132 females are able to attend the associated entertainments.

Acquisition of
additional
land.

The Committee have recently acquired about 59 acres of additional land, which, with the land already under cultivation, will enable the institution to be supplied all the year round with potatoes, and other vegetables, and will also produce sufficient feeding stuff for all the stock.

Employment.

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed to-day, and the nature of the employment:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards	24	29
As garden or field labourers,	131	—
As stokers,	3	—
As carpenters,	6	—
As painters,	3	—
As tailors,	8	—
As shoemakers,	5	—
As upholsterers,	8	—
At brush-making.	2	—
At mat-making,	2	—
At basket-making,	1	—
In the kitchen and dining-hall,	12	9
In the laundry,	—	28
In officers' quarters,	—	2
At needlework,	—	57
At knitting,	—	27
Total employed,	205	162

A great deal of work has been done by the staff, with the assistance of a number of the patients, since the date of last visit. A range of piggeries and an implement house have been erected in concrete; a fowl run has been constructed, including the erection of three houses ^{Works carried out.} for the fowl; the flat corridor roofs of the asylum have been asphalted; and all necessary painting and glazing throughout the buildings has been done. A dado of linoleum, surmounted by an ornamental moulding, has been put along the walls of No. 2 Division. This has effected a great improvement, not only from an aesthetic, but also from a sanitary point of view, as the dado can be easily cleaned by washing. A fire-escape stairs is about to be erected in connection with No. 7 female dormitory. All the boots and slippers required for both patients and attendants are made in the institution. The records show that during the year ending 31st March last, 380 pairs were made, ^{in Asylum.} and 1,612 pairs were repaired. It is estimated that the average cost for boots and slippers is only 9s. 1d. per head per annum.

The average cost for all clothing (including boots and slippers) was ^{Cost of} only £1 5s. 3d. per head during the financial year ending 31st March ^{clothing.} last.

Notwithstanding the low cost, the clothing and bedding are ^{Clothing and} very good, and the bed-covering, which I had tested in two cases ^{bedding.} taken at random, weighed 20 lbs. and 19 lbs. 12 ozs. respectively.

The total average gross cost per patient during the last financial year, ^{Cost of} including repayments of loans for building works and other capital maintenance charges, was £28 17s. 8d., while the net average cost of maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, and deducting the receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous sources, was £22 6s. 7d. per patient. The cost (£753 9s. 6d.) of the additional land already referred to was, however, defrayed out of current maintenance funds, and a sum of £540 was also paid out of current funds in order to clear off a loan contracted in 1904. The deduction of these amounts from the expenditure would lower the net capitation cost of maintenance to £19 10s. 1d. per annum.

Contributions towards the maintenance of 30 patients are obtained ^{Paying} from relatives or out of their own property—the total amount received ^{patients.} from this source during the last financial year reaching the substantial sum of £431 11s. 3d.

Of the 491 patients on the register to-day, 302 (154 males and 148 females) are primarily chargeable to the County Kildare, and 189 (106 males and 84 females) to the County Carlow.

I examined the medical records, and found them carefully written ^{Medical} up. The case-books are very well kept, and contain particularly good, ^{records.} large photographs, which, in many cases, show the changes taking place in the patients' physical appearance during the progress of their mental malady.

The number of attendants in actual charge of the patients in the Staff wards, apart from tradesmen and administrative officers, is 18 on each side, and the night staff consists of 3 attendants of each sex.

The junior members of the staff are at present attending lectures ^{Training of} on the nature of their duties, which are delivered by the medical officers, ^{Staff.} and at a recent examination held by the Medico-Psychological Association, 3 acquired the certificate issued by that Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.General
condition.Promotion of
Dr. FitzGerald,
Resident
Medical
Superintendent

I found all parts of the institution clean and orderly, and the patients had every appearance of being well treated.

Since the date of last visit, Dr. FitzGerald, whose successful administration as Resident Medical Superintendent so often evoked our favourable comments, has received well deserved advancement in his appointment to the Resident Medical Superintendentship of the much larger District Asylum at Cork. He left the Carlow Asylum in a state of the highest efficiency in every department, and I am glad to observe that, since his departure, Dr. M'Kenna, the Assistant Medical Officer, has maintained the high standard which the Committee achieved during Dr. FitzGerald's tenure of office.

15th October, 1907.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.Inspected on
19th and 20th
September,
1907.Death of Dr.
Hatchell, and
appointment of
Dr. Ellison as
Resident
Medical Super-
intendent.Works carried
out.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Since the last inspection of this asylum was made, Dr. Ellison has been appointed Medical Superintendent, in the room of Dr. Hatchell, who had held that appointment since 1890, and who died in April last. Dr. Ellison, who has acted as Assistant Medical Officer of the institution for many years, has obtained such favourable records in that capacity, that his appointment augurs well for the future management of the Asylum.

Since the last report was made in October, 1906, much has been done by the aid of the staff and patients in laying out the grounds adjoining the new male hospital. These grounds have been terraced and laid down in grass—a work which involved the diversion of the existing road, and the construction of a new one.

The new farm has also afforded much employment in sub-soiling, draining, and other works of reclamation.

The external painting of the windows, to which attention was called in last report, has been carried out during the summer, and already 415 windows have been painted, a work which is most creditable to the staff and patients engaged at it.

A large coal shed has also been erected, and will afford storage for 400 tons of coal.

Since the 30th October, 1906, when the asylum was last officially visited, 101 patients have been admitted; 56 have been discharged, of whom 32 had recovered; and 36 have died. There are now on the books of the asylum 712 patients, in the proportion of 451 men and 261 women, which shows an increase of 9 in the last 11 months, a much smaller increase than has been noted in previous reports.

Nevertheless, the institution—which has only just been enlarged—is more than full, and the lunatics in the various workhouses in the district remain unprovided for. In no district have the local authorities been more ready to provide for the wants of their insane poor, and the expenditure on behalf of this afflicted class has thrown a heavy burden on the ratepayers; but in the workhouses a number of lunatics remain whose claims for better treatment demand attention.

Statistics.

Better pro-
vision for
insane in
workhouses
required.

The causes of death call for no special remarks, with the exception of one case, in which death was due to suicide by hanging. CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

This case was the subject of a coroner's inquest, followed by an ~~suicide~~ inquiry on oath.

So far as the evidence would show no blame could be attached to anyone, as the patient had exhibited no tendency to suicide when in the asylum.

Although the case was not considered suicidal, we felt it our duty in ~~unnecessary~~ ^{Necessity for} our report thereon to dwell on the importance in such an institution of ~~unnecessary~~ ^{supervision of} having a dormitory set apart for the special care of cases requiring ~~unnecessary~~ ^{suicidal cases,} supervision, where they would be kept under the care of an attendant who would remain in the room during the night. In previous reports we have dwelt on the necessity for such means of providing the only efficient safeguard against accidents of the kind.

One-third of the deaths were due to tuberculosis. This disease is ~~Deaths from~~ always so much associated with insanity in our climate that its ~~tuberculosis~~ prevalence in asylums must always be looked for.

There was no death due to fever, and only one case of enteric fever ~~Zymotic~~ was reported—a striking evidence of the improved sanitary condition of ~~disease.~~ the institution, resulting from the introduction of a pure supply of ~~water,~~ Improved water, and from the decrease of overcrowding, as in past times out- ~~sanitary~~ breaks of fever, with a large mortality, constantly occurred. ~~condition.~~

During the period under review 5 serious but non-fatal accidents ~~Casualties.~~ are recorded, all consisting of fractures or dislocations of bones, in most cases the result of accidental falls. In two cases the injuries were caused by assaults of other patients, and in one of these a scalp wound, as well as a fracture of the forearm, resulted from being struck with a brush.

The records of restraint and seclusion since last visit show that one ~~Restraint.~~ man was tied in his bed for twelve hours with sheets to prevent self-injury, and one woman was restrained by a canvas jacket for 48 hours for a like reason. 19 men and 34 women were secluded—the men on 40 ~~Seclusion.~~ occasions for 280 hours, and the women on 108 occasions for 692 hours in all.

During the visit the patients were wonderfully quiet and well conducted, especially in the diningroom, where they took their places with marked regularity and order, and partook of their meal with great peace and quietude, notwithstanding that there is still a great want of ~~Service of~~ all those attributes to comfort, such as tablecloths, knives and forks, meat, which it is to be hoped will soon be supplied.

Frequent complaints continue to be made about the quality of the ~~Provisions.~~ provisions, and to-day the milk was found unfit for use. But, happily, by the order of the Committee, Dr. Ellison was able to supply eggs as a substitute at dinner.

It might be well to consider whether, having regard to the difficulty ~~Dietary.~~ of obtaining such a large supply of milk as is required on two days of the week, and also to the probable scarcity of potatoes during the coming winter, it would not be wise to substitute something else, such as salt fish, rice, or vegetable soup on these days.

The meat in store could not be considered first rate, but the price is ~~low.~~

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

Clothing.

The material for the clothing appears to be very suitable for the patients' use. The women were neatly dressed in gowns of various colours. The men were not so tidy. The attendants should be taught to look after the clothing of those who cannot look after themselves. If washable neckties were supplied, it might make the patients look somewhat neater.

Employment.

Nearly 40 per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women, exclusive of those employed in the wards, find something to do. As already stated, a great deal of useful work has been done about the buildings, and many men are employed on the farm. No doubt these numbers will increase, as no institution provides greater facilities for the employment of all classes of the insane, and Dr. Ellison is fully impressed with the importance of occupation in the treatment of insanity.

Staff.

No change has been made in the strength of the staff, which is now in the proportion of one attendant to over 15 patients on the male side, and one nurse to over 16 patients on the female side. These ratios, and especially that on the female side, are below what is considered necessary for the proper care of the insane.

Qualifications
of staff.

The night staff consists of two attendants on each side. In selecting candidates for vacancies on the staff, it is of great importance that the persons appointed should be qualified by physical height and by mental capacity and education for the onerous duties of their office. With this object in view, the Committee should lay down a standard of height, and of simple educational attainments; and the superior officers of the institution should give instruction to the junior staff in the course of training laid down by the Medico-Psychological Association. Unfortunately, few, if any, of the staff possess this qualification. Perhaps, as an incentive to obtaining it, the Committee will grant a small increase of pay—as is done in other asylums—to those of the staff who, by gaining the certificate of the Association, give evidence of increased knowledge of their duties.

Religious
ministration,
Burials.

The Chaplains' books show that about 44 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. The regulation with reference to the burial of patients seems to be properly carried out.

Records.

The various books and registers appear to be fully written up. As the establishment has been so long with only one Medical Officer, every praise is due to Dr. Ellison for the attention which he has given to this clerical work, as well as his other arduous duties.

20th September, 1907.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.Inspected on
20th June,
1907.

Statistics.

Death rate.
No fatal
accidents or
suicides.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

When this institution was last reported on (December 12th, 1905), there were in residence 772 patients—371 males and 401 females. Since then, 58 have been admitted; 26 have been discharged; and 36 have died; leaving the names of 768—368 men and 400 women—on the register of the asylum.

The death rate appears to have been very high, being at the rate of over 9 per cent. per annum since last visit, but there has been no death from accident; or suicide; nor has a Coroner's inquest been considered necessary in any case.

The principal cause of death has been tubercular disease, which, on the male side, is returned as the certified cause in 10 out of the 18 deaths.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.

—
Tubercular
disease.
Accommo-
dation.

A high mortality from tubercular disease must always be looked for in this asylum, so long as the male patients are crowded together in the old house, where the accommodation and the surroundings are so prejudicial to the bodily as well as the mental health of the inmates.

Two of the new villas are now occupied. This has as yet effected little apparent diminution in the numbers occupying the male building. The basement and yard in connection with it are perhaps the most objectionable part of this accommodation, surrounded as they are with lofty buildings and high walls, which admit neither sun nor air, and providing little to look at but the sky overhead. The effect produced by these gloomy surroundings must have a most detrimental influence on the prospects of recovery of the insane coming here for treatment. Every effort should, therefore, be made to remove the patients to a more suitable habitation, and to convert this part of the building to some other use.

On the female side the new villa has not yet been occupied, but it is proposed to remove the patients there in a few days, and it is to be hoped that every effort will then be made to occupy, to their full extent, both the male and female villas, as these afford excellent accommodation. The difficulty of lighting them has been got over by the use of oil lamps.

The furniture has been supplied, and appears well adapted for asylum use.

The overcrowding on the female side still continues unabated, and, Overcrowding with the exception of the wooden building, which is used as a Hospital, ^{on female side.} is evidenced everywhere, especially in the wards occupied by the more troublesome patients, where elbow room is of most importance.

The female patients were, however, wonderfully quiet and well Conduct. behaved. They were decently dressed, and their conduct at dinner in the dining hall, where some, even of the most troublesome patients, were brought, was most praiseworthy. The meal was served with great Service of regularity and order. The food was of good quality, and appeared to meals, be properly cooked.

Since the last visit the building of two consumptive blocks in Erection of connection with the new villas has been taken in hand. blocks for con- sumptive cases.

A gate lodge is being built, and a new gate has been erected at the main entrance on the female side. Works carried out.

The grounds are being laid out about the villas, and dwarf walls have been built round them. These buildings have also been painted internally by the aid of the staff, giving them a bright and comfortable look.

One of the corridors on the male side has also been floored.

As has been so frequently pointed out in the past, the want of Accommo- accommodation for the staff on the female side demands the considera-
tion of the Committee. staf.

CLOSMEL
ASYLUM.

It is difficult to understand how respectable girls can be persuaded to continue in the service—housed as they are in this asylum, where eleven are congregated in one room, and where others have to sleep in an underground story.

Clothing and bedding.

Both men and women appeared to be suitably dressed and well looked after. The beds and bedding are, and always have been in this asylum, of excellent quality.

Amusements.

During the visit a number of the male patients were in the cricket field watching the game. Such outdoor games, of all sorts, appear to be liberally provided.

Employment.

The returns of employment show a greater number of male patients usefully employed. At present, excluding patients only engaged in bed-making, 44 per cent. of the men, and 51 per cent. of the women find some useful work to do. The number of men employed might still, with advantage, be increased.

Games certainly afford variety, but do not supply that distraction from morbid thoughts which is afforded by engaging in such occupations as the patients have been accustomed to from their youth up, and with this object in view, further facilities for employment ought to be provided, by fitting up proper shops for the trades usually found in asylums, and by extending the means of agricultural labour.

Health.

33 patients were found in bed to-day; 15 were seriously ill, 6 suffered from minor ailments, and 13 were suffering from the effects of old age.

Epileptic,
general
paralytic, and
suicidal cases.

At present there are under care 44 patients suffering from Epilepsy, and 3 men from general Paralysis, whilst 18 are returned as actively suicidal. All these are under continuous observation both by day and night.

No restraint
Seclusion.

There is no entry of any resort to restraint, but two men appear to have been secluded—one for six, and the other for eight hours, since the date of last visit.

Casualty.

The only serious casualty recorded was a dislocation of the shoulder, through a fall.

Zymotic
disease.

Influenza visited the institution during the early months of the year, and proved fatal in one case. No other epidemic disease has appeared in the institution.

Staff.

The staff is in the proportion of one attendant to over 11 male patients, and 1 nurse to over 14 females. On night duty there are three men and three women.

The staff has been increased by two charge and four ordinary attendants, in order to provide for the occupation of the new villas. It is to be hoped that the female staff will be likewise strengthened, and raised to the same proportion as that for the men.

Religious
ministration.

On last Sunday 372 patients were present at Mass, and 21 went to the Protestant Service—giving a percentage of 51 who are able to attend to their religious duties.

Medical
records.

The various medical books and records are carefully written up to date by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Fitzgerald.

20th June, 1907.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum to-day, and saw all the patients resident—specially examining those who still remain of the admissions since the date of my last statutory inspection, on the 22nd December, 1906.

CORK
ASYLUM.
—
Inspected on
17th October,
1907.

The important post of Resident Medical Superintendent, which was then vacant, owing to the death of Dr. Woods, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. James J. Fitzgerald, who had been previously Resident Medical Superintendent of the Carlow Asylum, where he earned a well-deserved reputation for administrative ability.

Appointment
of Dr. Fitz-
gerald as
Resident
Medical Super-
intendent.

The following table shows the changes which occurred amongst the Statistics, asylum population since the date of my last visit:—

	Malea.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (22nd December, 1906),	782	799	1,581
Admitted since,	152	133	285
Re-transferred from Youghal Auxiliary,	8	8	11
Total,	942	935	1,877
Discharged recovered,	65	44	109
Discharged unrecovered, including transfers to Youghal Auxiliary.	42	36	78
Died,	43	49	92
Total,	150	129	279
On the register on the 17th October, 1907,	792	806	1,598
Absent on probation,	—	—	—
Absent on pass,	—	—	—
Absent by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on the 17th October, 1907,	792	806	1,598

As this table shows, the number of patients has increased by 17, viz.: 10 males and 7 females.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions, exclusive of transfers from the Auxiliary, during the period under review, was 38.2, viz.:—42.8 amongst the males, and 33.1 amongst the females.

I found 45 patients (26 males and 19 females) in bed to-day. Of these 16 (10 males and 6 females) were seriously ill, 15 (6 males and 9 females) were suffering from minor ailments, and 14 (10 males and 4 females) from old age or debility.

These figures show a reduction as compared with the numbers in bed at previous visits.

I found one patient of each sex suffering from bed-sores, which, however, were not of long duration. Fifty-eight males and 54 females are epileptics, and 32 males and 26 females are regarded as being actively suicidal. All the epileptic and suicidal cases are kept under continuous observation.

There are only three cases (all males) of general paralysis of the insane in the asylum at present—a very small number for an institution of this size.

**CORK
ASYLUM**
—
Night
nursing.

No suicides,
fatal accidents,
or inquests.

Autopædis.

Zymotic
disease.

Casualties.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Attempted
escapes.

The records show that 67 males and 127 females were raised by the attendants last night, and in 15 cases the beds were found wet and changed during the night.

An effort has been made to improve the habits of the wet and dirty cases on the female side, by setting apart for their treatment a small dormitory, which is in charge of a special attendant.

The deaths since last visit were all from natural causes—no suicides or fatal accidents having occurred—and in no case was it considered necessary to hold a coroner's inquest.

In 25 of the 92 cases, the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

A recrudescence of enteric fever occurred at the beginning of the year, and the Medical Officers at once took energetic measures to stamp it out.

Every possible source of infection was examined, and an attendant was billeted on each of the milk contractors whose water supply was open to question, with the object of supervising all the operations connected with the milking, and placing the milk in cans.

Further, all the milk used in the asylum was sterilized, and the water was boiled, and, thanks to these energetic measures, the epidemic was completely stamped out by March.

Forty-nine patients in all were attacked, and in five cases the disease proved fatal.

The other zymotic diseases which appeared since last visit were as follows:—10 cases of dysentery; 6 of erysipelas; and 53 (36 amongst the patients and 17 amongst the staff) of influenza, but all these cases recovered. There was, however, a fatal case of typhus fever, which fortunately did not spread.

There were no serious casualties since last visit on the female side, but three occurred amongst the males, viz.:—the fracture of the left femur in one case, as the result of an accidental fall; the fracture of the right ulna in another case, the cause of which could not be ascertained; and a wound of the scrotum, self-inflicted with a piece of glass which the patient had picked up when out exercising.

The records show that, during the period since last inspection, 17 male patients were secluded on 35 occasions for 116 hours in all, and 13 females were similarly treated on 28 occasions for a total duration of 134 hours.

Restraint gloves were placed on two male patients to prevent them from removing surgical dressings, in one case for 13 hours, and in the other for 56 hours.

Restraint gloves were also used with two females, in one case for 33 hours to prevent her from injuring herself, and in the other for 2,856 hours in all to prevent her from injuring herself and others, as she had previously gouged out one of her eyes, and endeavoured to tear the other out also.

The use of mechanical restraint and seclusion has been greatly reduced, and there has also been a great reduction in the quantity of sedative drugs administered to allay excitement—the use of the latter having been almost abolished.

Five attempts to escape have been made this year, but the patients were all re-taken on the day of their escape, and brought back to the asylum, except in one case, in which the patient was absent for a night.

The Chaplains are assiduous in their attention to the religious wants of the patients—a considerable proportion of whom are able to go to Divine Service. Last Sunday 945 (550 males and 395 females) were present at the Roman Catholic Service, and 19 of each sex at the two Protestant Services.

CORK
ASYLUM

Eighty associated entertainments are said to have been given since last visit, and were attended on an average by 320 males and 250 females.

In addition to the usual indoor and outdoor games, concerts and gramophone recitals are given, and some of the patients are taken to the local horse races and agricultural show.

The following table shows the numbers of the patients employed to-day, and the nature of the employment:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	139	113
As garden or field labourers,	305	—
As clerks,	3	—
As storekeepers,	4	—
As messengers,	47	35
As stokers,	6	—
As plumbers,	3	—
As masons,	3	—
As plasterers,	2	—
As carpenters,	7	—
As painters,	8	—
As tailors,	11	—
As shoemakers,	10	—
As upholsterers,	4	—
As blacksmiths,	2	—
At weaving, mat-making, and brush-making,	10	9
At picking fibre,	22	—
At needlework—in Divisions,	—	166
At needlework—in workroom,	—	90
At knitting and crochet-work,	—	60
At spinning,	—	2
In the kitchen,	12	2
In the laundry,	4	70
In Officers' quarters,	12	14
In Attendants' quarters,	6	4
In dining halls,	14	12
Carrying coal,	10	—
Cleaning passages,	18	16
Total	653	587

With the exception of the uniforms for the female staff, all the boots, Clothing and and other articles of clothing and bedding, etc., required by the staff and bedding made patients since last inspection, were made in the institution.

in Asylums.

Since the date of the last visit a great deal of work has been done Works carried by the asylum tradesmen, assisted by some of the patients, in the way out. of plumbing, gasfitting, painting, decorating, and general repairs, and the central block was re-modelled by the carpenter. New arrangements for the disposal of sewage were provided at the female hospital, and a number of single rooms were plastered.

CORK
ASYLUM.
—
Lighting
Outdoor
exercise.

The lighting of the buildings has been greatly improved by fitting incandescent burners on a much larger number of the gas lights than formerly.

The five small airing courts on the female side are no longer used. The patients are, as far as the weather permits, kept outside nearly all day, with the gratifying result that they are much more easily managed now than formerly, and the quantity of glass broken by excited patients has been greatly reduced.

The patients were all out at the time of my visit—none being in bed, except those in hospital.

All the feeble patients are helped downstairs, and brought to the front of the buildings, where I found them sitting hasking in the sunlight. The contrast was most marked between this and my first official visit to the asylum 17 years ago, when the patients were huddled in damp and cheerless yards behind the buildings.

Improvements
in Asylum and
treatment of
patients.

Many other improvements have been carried out in the asylum and in the treatment of the patients during the past year. The following are the principal of these:—All the airing courts at the back of the buildings have been abolished; the number of patients allowed out for walks in the country has been greatly increased; the number of patients industriously employed has been increased; the wards are cleared daily of patients, who are sent out for exercise or work at an earlier hour than formerly; the available sleeping space has been better arranged, so that room is now found for a bedstead for every patient; all sick cases confined to bed are accommodated in hospital, thus ensuring them much better attention than when scattered through the wards, and enabling the isolation of tuberculous cases to be enforced; the open-air treatment of the sick has been systematically adopted; all newly admitted cases are now treated either in hospital or in the receiving wards; and all patients who are seriously ill, epileptic, suicidal, or likely to acquire degraded habits are afforded continuous supervision and care during the night.

As regards the treatment of the sick, I think it would be well that the duties of the nurses in charge of the hospital on each side should be confined to that side of the hospital alone, and that these nurses should, under the supervision of the Matron or Assistant Matron, be held responsible for seeing that all the orders of the Medical Officers are carried out.

The ventilation of some of the small dormitories and single rooms has been improved, but requires further improvement, and it would also be desirable to improve the ventilation of the tradesmen's shops.

The kitchen needs to be done up.

It would, I think, be well for the Committee to consider the advisability of erecting shelters, with sanitary accommodation attached, on the recreation ground on the hill above the buildings.

The external doors of the wooden building for females have been made to open outwards, so as to avoid a block in the event of an outbreak of fire.

I had a test fire alarm made in Nos. 10 and 11 Divisions, and within $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes all the staff were at their emergency posts, and the water was turned on.

Two fires occurred since last visit—one in the quarters of the Laundry

Superintendent, and the other in the front gate lodge, but they were speedily extinguished by the asylum brigade. CORK
ASYLUM.

An improved dietary scale has been introduced for both the patients and the staff. Dietary.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of pig's head, potatoes and cabbage. The meal seemed to be very much enjoyed, so much so, indeed, that the attendants requested to be allowed the same fare.

The number of patients dining in the wards has been considerably reduced. Service of meals.

Six hundred and seventy-six patients (males and females) dined in the general hall. As many as possible should be brought there, as, when the food is served in the wards, it is not so easily inspected by the principal officers, and, besides, its service throughout the buildings tends more to attract rats.

Perhaps, as the hall could not hold all the patients at the same time, it would be possible to serve the meals to them in two batches.

I inspected the stores, and their condition reflects credit on the Stores, Storekeeper, who seems to be an excellent officer.

No. 3X Male Epileptic Division is very crowded, and in No. 5 Female Division there are 100 excited and refractory patients. I think it would be well to divide the latter patients into two groups. As the institution generally is greatly overcrowded, I think that, if an opportunity occurs of re-arranging the quarters of some of the residential officers, advantage should be taken of it to utilise some of the rooms for the accommodation of patients, and by the removal of partition walls, it would be possible in this way to obtain a considerable amount of much-needed accommodation. Suggested re-arrangement of part of accommodation.

An idiotic child of tender years, lately admitted from Fermoy Work-house, is treated in one of the male divisions, as this is the only place where he can be accommodated; but it is manifestly improper that a young child should be exposed to the debasing influence of many of the adult insane. Treatment of idiotic child in male division.

The Committee have very wisely decided that all candidates for appointments to the subordinate staff are, in future, to be selected by competitive examination, and classes have been formed by the Medical Officers for instructing those who are appointed in the nature of their duties, with the view of enabling them to obtain the certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. Staff.

Of the 1,598 patients on the register, 1,219 (611 males and 608 females) are primarily chargeable to County Cork, and 379 (181 males and 198 females) to the City.

Contributions in respect of 60 patients (30 of each sex) are obtained from relatives or out of their own property, at rates varying from £5 patients to £30 per annum—the total amount received from this source during the financial year ending 31st March last having been £844 16s. 1d.

The gross average cost of maintenance during that year, including repayments of loans for erection of buildings, purchase of land, and other capital charges, was £24 9s. 6d. per patient, and the net average cost of maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, and deducting receipts on behalf of paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts, was £20 13s. 9d. These figures show a reduction of the cost as compared with the previous year. Cost of maintenance.

**CORK
ASYLUM**
Reduction in
cost.

The cost of clothing has been greatly reduced, as the result of having all the worn-out and torn articles carefully examined by the Medical Superintendent before submitting them for condemnation as unfit for further use.

Medical
records.

The quantity of alcohol consumed by the patients has also been greatly reduced.

Assistant
medical officers.
Progress of
Institution.

I examined the medical records and found them carefully written up.

Owing to the improvement in the general health of the patients, the Assistant Medical Officers are now able to devote more time to the important duty of writing up these records.

I am glad to say that these officers take a great interest in the discharge of their duties, and deserve commendation in every way.

Nothing in the past century has shown a more marked advance than the methods of treating the insane, who, in former times, were starved, beaten, and chained in dismal cells, where only too frequently their sufferings ended in death.

Nowadays everything possible is done for their comfort and well-being—not only on humanitarian grounds, but also as a means of treatment to recovery.

The Cork Asylum, keeping pace with the general progress in the methods of treatment, showed a marked advance under the Superintendentship of the late Dr. Woods, and I am glad to see that a still further advance in this direction is being inaugurated under the Superintendentship of his successor.

17th October, 1907.

**YOUGHAL
AUXILIARY
ASYLUM**
Inspected on
18th October,
1907.
Statistics.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUIM.

I visited this asylum to-day, and saw all the patients resident. The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution since the date of last inspection, viz. —

		Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (7th February, 1907).		242	156	398
Transferred since from the Cork District Asylum.		31	15	46
Total,	273	171	444	
Discharged recovered,	—	—	—	
Discharged unrecovered,	8	3	11	
Died,	20	11	31	
Total,	28	14	42	
On the register on the 18th October, 1907, Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	245	157	402	
Resident on the 18th October, 1907	245	157	402	

Chargeability

Of the 402 patients on the register, 300 (190 males and 110 females) are chargeable to the County, and 102 (55 males and 47 females) to the City of Cork.

I found 7 males and 5 females in bed, two of whom were seriously ill; two suffering from minor ailments; 7 were confined to bed from the effects of old age or debility, and one owing to excitement.

YOUGHAL
AUXILIARY
ASYLUM

One patient (a female) is suffering from bedsores, but, as this asylum is intended only for cases which do not require special care or attention, there are no epileptic, general paralytic, or actively suicidal cases under treatment. The records show that 21 males and 30 females were raised by the attendants last night, and only one bed was found wet this morning, a fact which affords testimony to the attention paid to the patients during the night, having regard to the large number of old and debilitated cases amongst them.

Health
statistics.

Night nursing.

The only zymotic disease which appeared in the institution since the date of last visit was influenza, which attacked 9 males and 1 female, disease. with a fatal result in the female case.

Only one casualty occurred, viz.:—the fracture of the femur in the case of a female, as the result of being knocked down by another patient. That only one case of this kind occurred in a period of over eight months is very gratifying, especially having regard to the class of patients in the asylum, and the large number of such accidents which occurred for some time after it was first opened.

The deaths call for no special remarks—all having been due to ordinary causes. In no case was it considered necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest, and, as noted in previous reports, in none of the deaths was a post mortem examination of the body made.

In one case the patient was suffering from bedsores at the time of death. Bedsores.

As hitherto, neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient. No restraint or seclusion.

Since the date of last inspection, one patient (a male) succeeded in escaping, but was re-taken two days afterwards.

To-day being Friday, dinner consisted of coffee, bread and butter. Dietary and The meal was well served, Grace was said, and the patients were service of perfectly orderly.

Perhaps, as the coffee forms so important a part of the dietary, it might be found possible to have it made from freshly ground berries, as being more appetising, instead of using liquid essence, and, if practicable, a fish dinner should be substituted occasionally for coffee and bread.

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed to-day, Employment. and the nature of the employment:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
As attending attendants in the wards,	115	50
As garden or field labourers,	47	—
As carpenters,	3	—
As painters,	2	—
As tailors,	16	—
As shoemakers,	12	—
In the kitchen and dining halls,	7	17
In the laundry,	—	22
In needlework,	—	25
At knitting,	—	15
At miscellaneous work,	15	—
Total employed,	217	129

YOUNG
AUXILIARY
ASYLUM.Works carried
out.

Since the date of last visit, a summer house has been erected, and a number of improvements have been made in the grounds and courts. A great deal of painting has also been done, a day room has been wainscotted, and the road round the farm has been completed.

The new diningroom for males is approaching completion.

Boots and
slippers made
in institution.

I was glad to perceive that all the boots and slippers required are manufactured in the institution. During the half-year ending the 30th September, 261 pairs of shoes and 220 pairs of slippers were made.

Clothing store.
Beds.

There is an excellent clothing store in the asylum, and the beds and bedding were found absolutely clean.

Condition and
clothing.

The condition of the females was very satisfactory, all being neatly dressed. Many of them wore red dresses, white aprons and collars, with good boots and stockings.

The male side did not strike me as being quite so bright as the female side, but this may have been due to the fact that the day was so very wet that the men were unable to go out, as they always do in fine weather, and it is much more difficult to find indoor employment for them than for women.

Amusements.

A few were playing bagatelle, and some were playing cards, but I think greater efforts should be made to amuse them when kept indoors, by providing more illustrated papers, and an additional supply of cards, draughts, backgammon, etc.

Music and magic lantern exhibitions are occasionally provided, and 335 patients (200 males and 135 females) are said to be able to enjoy these entertainments.

Religious
administration.

The religious needs of the patients are carefully attended to by the Resident Chaplain, and 297 (201 males and 96 females) are able to attend Divine Service.

Staff.

Exclusive of the members of the religious community in charge, and the tradesmen, there are 11 male attendants and 8 nurses in actual care of the patients in the wards.

The night staff consists of 2 males and 1 female.

Improvement
in cases trans-
ferred from
workhouses.

On the whole, it is impossible not to be struck by the great improvement which has taken place not only in the physical appearance, but also in the mental condition of many of the patients who have been transferred from workhouses, where their condition and surroundings were in such marked contrast to what they are in this institution.

Records.

I examined the books and records, and found them written up to date.

General
management.

The Sisters in this, as in all other respects, are evidently desirous of conforming to the requirements of the law, and their management of the patients is marked by good sense as well as kindness.

18th October, 1907.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

This asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order.

On visiting the wards the day-rooms were found bright and comfortable, and well supplied with books, plants, and other objets calculated to attract the attention and arouse the interest of the patients.

The floors of the day-rooms and dormitories are covered with linoleum and those of the corridors brightly polished.

The beds and bedding are of excellent quality, and well looked after. Beds.

During the past year the drainage system has been relaid and remodelled—a work which involved much disturbance of the grounds surrounding the building, but these grounds have been put in order, and the rough land on the male side is now being levelled, terraced and planted.

All that now remains to complete the drainage works is the construction of the sewage disposal tanks and bacteria beds—a work which has been commenced.

The water supply to this asylum still continues to cause much anxiety. For some considerable time past efforts have been made to obtain a supply by boring.

With this object in view sinkings were carried down to great depths by a firm of specialists, but no great volume of water could be obtained.

A temporary female attendant having developed enteric fever soon after leaving the institution feeling ill, and subsequently a female patient being also attacked, suspicion was directed to the water in the reservoir, which on analysis was found to be very impure. All attempts to obtain a sufficient supply of pure water on the premises having proved a failure, it has been decided to look for an independent supply from some outside source, and the Committee have directed the County Surveyor to institute a search for a supply suitable for the requirements of the institution.

Referring to the laying out of the grounds, perhaps it may not be out of place here to draw attention to the great want of a walk round the estate, for the exercise of those patients who do not employ themselves. Such a walk would afford a much stronger incentive to exercise than the cramped ground at present in use.

The alterations in the day-room at present occupied by epileptics which was suggested in the last report have been sanctioned, and will be carried out as soon as time permits.

The fitting up of workshops in the old farm buildings continues to progress. The carpenter's shop is now completed, and it has been decided to obtain modern machinery for the shoemaker's shop, so as to be able to make all shoes and boots on the premises.

The attendants' diningroom is now found to be too small for the requirements of the staff. It would, therefore, be an aid to efficient administration if the sexes were separated and a separate diningroom provided for the male attendants. This could be done economically by sheeting off a corner of the patients' diningroom near the kitchen.

The general store is found to be damp in wet weather, a matter which might easily be rectified by carrying the hot water pipes round it.

During the period which has elapsed since the last annual report was made, on November 16th, 1906, 173 patients (90 men and 83 women) have been admitted, 82 (46 men and 36 women) have been

Inspected on
14th November, 1907.General
condition.Reconstruction
of drainage
system.

Water supply.

Necessity for
long walk.Dining accom-
modation for
staff.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.	discharged, and 74 (45 men and 29 women) have died, leaving on the books of the institution the names of 730 patients—388 men and 342 women. Of these, 2 men and 1 woman are at present out on probation. These figures show a decrease of one male as compared with the number on the register at the last inspection, and an increase of 18 females. This increase of female patients is only to be expected, as the female sex has hitherto been in the minority in the asylum, whereas the proportion of male and female lunatics in the district is almost equal.
Deaths.	The death-rate on the male side has been above the average of Irish District Asylums—amounting to 8.5 per cent. of the average number resident during 1906, but the causes of death during the past year were those usually found in public institutions. There was no death from violence, accident, or suicide; and in only one case did the coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest. In this case the verdict returned was that death resulted from a natural cause, viz., heart disease. Only one death was due to dysentery, whilst pneumonia is returned as the cause of death in 11 male and 2 female cases. Six men and 6 women, or 16 per cent. of the total number, died of phthisis, and 7 men and 1 woman died of general paralysis of the insane. In 31 cases, or almost 42 per cent., the cause of death was verified by <i>post mortem</i> examination, which is highly creditable to the medical staff.
No suicides or fatal accidents.	
Coroner's inquest.	
Causes of death.	
Autopsies.	
Zymotic disease.	Zymotic diseases of various kinds appear to have visited the asylum much more frequently than should be expected in such an institution, and for this the unsatisfactory state of the water supply must be held largely accountable.
Casualties.	Dysentery appeared in 8 cases, erysipelas in 2, enteric fever in 1, and at present there are 4 patients and 1 attendant in the Infectious Hospital, suffering from German measles.
No restraint or seclusion.	The serious accidents were confined to 4 fractures of bones, the result of falls, which in one case was caused by an assault by a fellow-patient.
Escape.	Neither restraint nor seclusion appears to have been resorted to during the period under review. One man attempted to escape, but was brought back by an attendant after a night's absence.
Employment.	The returns of employment show that, exclusive of bed-makers, 31 per cent. of the men and nearly 45 per cent. of the women do some useful work. The percentage of men employed is low, but at this season of the year there is much difficulty in getting the insane to work outside.
Religious ministrations.	Almost 55 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. On last Sunday, 168 were present at Mass, 120 attended the Presbyterian, 94 the Episcopalian, and 6 the Methodist Service.
Staff.	The numerical strength of the staff remains unchanged, and is about 1 to 12 patients on each side. The only new appointment has been that of deputy female head attendant, to which post one of the charge nurses has been promoted. The head nurse, and 9 male and 2 female attendants, hold the certificate which is granted by the Medical-Psychological Association for efficiency in mental nursing, and lectures are about to be organised by the Medical Staff in order to prepare a class for the next examination.
Training of staff.	
Condition and clothing of patients.	The personal appearance and clothing of the patients deserve special praise.
	In this asylum, certainly, due care appears to be taken that the men's

clothing and their persons generally are properly looked after. This DOWNSPATRICK ASYLUM refers not only to the patients who are able to look after themselves, but also to the helpless and demented. Amongst the women, efforts are made to minister to the natural pride in their personal appearance, and so to maintain habits of self-respect.

Special clothing is supplied for wear on Sundays to both male and female patients—thereby maintaining the customs of their early home life.

As one man (J. D.) made some complaint of ill-usage, a special Unfounded examination of his mental and bodily condition was made. He was found to be very insane, and his complaints were the outcome of ill-treatment. delusions concerning his treatment in the asylum.

In the dining hall the behaviour of both sexes was excellent. Both men and women entered and took their seats at their respective tables without confusion, and left the hall in proper order. The service of meals. the meal was conducted with due regard to decency and comfort. The Dietary and dinner was excellent in quality, and appeared sufficient in quantity, provisions. and the provisions which I saw could not be found fault with.

The various medical books and records are carefully written up. The Medical case-books afford useful histories of the patients under care, but it is records. to be regretted that no further steps are being taken to illustrate these books with photographs of the cases recorded.

Since last inspection, Dr. Magill has resigned, and Dr. Nolan is now Medical staff. assisted by Dr. Cotter and Dr. Kyle.

14th November, 1907.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLM.

ENNIS

ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 7th and 8th instant, and saw all the patients resident, examining specially those who were admitted since last visit, and who still remain under treatment. I also saw the four patients on the register who are boarded out in Ennis Workhouse, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9. The following Statistics, changes have taken place amongst the inmates of the asylum since my colleague inspected it on the 19th December last, viz. :—

				Males	Females	Total
On the register at date of last visit, viz., 19th December, 1906.				225	197	422
Admitted since,	..	..	..	35	33	68
Total,	..	..	..	260	230	490
Discharged recovered,	..	..	..	19	14	33
Discharged unrecovered,	..	..	..	5	1	6
Died,	..	..	..	7	20	27
Total,	..	..	..	31	35	66
On the register on the 7th October, 1907,	..			219	195	414
Absent on probation,	..	..	..	—	—	—
Absent on pass,	..	..	..	—	—	—
Absent by escape,	..	..	..	—	—	—
Maintained in Ennis Workhouse, under the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67.				4	—	4
Resident on the 7th October, 1907,	..	..	..	225	195	420

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

As these figures show, the numbers remain practically the same—the males having increased by four, and the females having decreased by two.

Urgent
necessity for
additional and
improved
accommodation.

As attention has been so often called to the matter in past reports, I need not again dwell on the overcrowding of the institution and the urgent necessity not only for additional, but also for improved accommodation for the insane poor of the county, including those at present located in workhouses.

The County Council deferred taking action in the matter pending the issue of the Report of the Poor Law Reform Commission; but as that Report has now been made public, and the Local Government Board are about to hold an inquiry into the proposal to set Tulla Workhouse free for its conversion into an Auxiliary Asylum, I trust that no time will be lost in arriving at a final decision as to the best method of providing the necessary accommodation for all the insane poor of the county.

Recovery rates. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during the period under review has been 54.3 amongst the males, and 42.4 amongst the females—giving an average of 48.5 on the total.

Health
statistics.

I found 7 patients in bed, 6 of whom (4 males and 2 females) were seriously ill; and 1 male was kept in bed on account of excitement. 14 patients (9 males and 5 females) are returned as suffering from epilepsy, and 22 (seven males and 15 females) as being actively suicidal. All these cases are kept, as far as practicable, under close supervision.

Observation
dormitories
required.

Having regard, however, to the large number of epileptic and suicidal cases under care, it would be very desirable to set apart an observation dormitory on each side of the institution, in order to afford them continuous supervision during the night.

Provision of this character has been made in the new plans which have been approved of; but, as considerable time must necessarily elapse before these plans could be carried out, as a temporary measure, a good observation dormitory could be obtained for 17 patients in association, and for 15 in single rooms, including 1 padded room, by the removal of a corridor wall and a cross wall which bounds one side of an attendants' room. The accompanying rough sketch* shows how this could be done, and the work could probably be carried out by the Resident Medical Superintendent, who has already provided increased and better accommodation by a process of "gutting" in some parts of the building. Similarly, by breaking a large opening between the existing hospital and one of the adjoining dayrooms (as shown on the sketch) a larger dayroom, which is so much required, could be obtained.

In the event of such observation dormitories being established, it would be necessary to appoint a second night attendant on each side, so that one attendant would be able to remain in each dormitory throughout the entire night.

Until this precaution is taken, the Committee cannot be deemed to have adopted such measures as are nowadays considered necessary for the safety of the patients committed to their charge.

Death rate.

The death rate during 1906 was about the average for Irish District Asylums, being 7.4 per cent. of the daily average number resident, viz., 8.8 amongst the males, and 6.0 amongst the females.

* Sketch not printed.

The deaths since last inspection were all from natural causes, and in no case was a coroner's inquest deemed necessary.

The cause of death was verified in 5 cases by *post-mortem* examination. No ~~quests~~ EXXIS
ASYLUM. Enteric fever was returned as the cause in one case, and 4 other non-*Autopsies*, fatal cases of this disease occurred since the date of the last visit. There ~~z~~ Zymotic
diseases. were also a few cases of influenza reported.

The serious casualties which occurred were three in number, viz.:—Casualties. a fractured arm in one case, as the result of being knocked down by another patient; a case of concussion of the brain and a number of scalp wounds, also the result of an attack by a fellow-patient; and the dislocation of a patient's right patella when being held down in order to be forcibly fed by the medical officer.

The records show that since last visit one patient (a male) was placed Seclusion. in seclusion on three occasions for a total duration of 36 hours, while the strait-jacket was used in the cases of 2 other males to prevent them Restraint. from injuring themselves, for 42 and 24 hours in all respectively.

Two patients effected their escape from the institution, but one was Escapes. retaken by the attendants some hours later, and the other was brought back by the police three days afterwards.

The number of patients on whose behalf contributions towards their Paying maintenance are received from relatives or out of their own property patients. is now 43, viz., 26 males and 17 females, the rates of payment varying from £3 to £25 per annum. Two patients are classed as "criminal lunatics," the entire cost of whose maintenance is paid out of State funds.

The clothing of both the male and female patients is good. I saw Clothing. the women walking round the grounds of the institution, and they were comfortably clothed, clean, and tidy. Their condition in this respect Condition of females. reflects great credit on the staff.

The good health of the patients, notwithstanding the overcrowding Good effect of air, and to the thorough ventilation of the buildings. of the asylum, is largely due to their being kept so much in the open fresh air.

The dinner on the first day of my visit consisted of soup and bread, Dietary and service of meals. both of good quality and comfortably served. Owing to the limited accommodation in the dining-hall, it is necessary to serve the meals in three successive batches, a plan which results in affording them plenty of elbow room, and thus tends to keep them tranquil.

As regards the breakfast, it is unfortunate that so many patients object to porridge and milk, as there is no more nutritious article of diet than well-made porridge. If it were made of crushed grain, well boiled, and served to some, at least, of the male patients every morning all the year round, it would probably be relished—at any rate by the working and many of the stronger patients.

The staff in actual charge of the patients in the wards consists of 14 Staff, male attendants and 13 females, in addition to the Head Attendant and Head Nurse. There are two night attendants—one on each side. The female attendants are dressed in a grey tweed uniform, which gives them a very neat appearance.

The Chaplains visit the institution every Sunday and holiday, and Religious one day each week, in addition to special calls. 240 patients (130 males ministration. and 110 females) are able to attend the Roman Catholic Services, and 5 patients (all females) the Protestant Services. The Catholic Chapel

ENNS
ASYLUM.
Enlargement
of Catholic
chapel
necessary.
Amusements.

is too small for the numbers attending Divine Service, and it would, therefore, be desirable to take steps to enlarge it, even by making, if possible, some temporary arrangement pending the extension of the entire asylum.

During the winter months a dance takes place once a week, and is attended on an average by 96 males and 100 females. The patients are also taken to theatrical and circus performances as opportunities occur, and every summer a number of them are able to enjoy an excursion to the seaside. Music and the usual games are provided in the wards, and out of doors the males join in cricket, football, and handball.

Employment.

The following Table shows the numbers employed, and the nature of the employment on the first day of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	44	29
* As garden or field labourers,	72	—
As storekeeper,	1	—
As stokers,	3	—
As plasterer,	1	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painter,	1	—
As tailors,	4	—
As shoemakers,	2	—
As baker,	1	—
In the kitchen, refectory, &c.,	—	10
In the laundry,	—	33
In officers' quarters,	1	3
At needlework,	—	43
At knitting,	—	61
At fancy work,	—	2
At miscellaneous work,	48	1
Total employed,	179	182

Works carried out.

The asylum staff, with the assistance of some of the patients, carried out a considerable amount of work since last visit, in re-modelling parts of the buildings by the removal of partition walls, etc., and some painting and papering was also done by them.

Attention is called to No. 6 Female Division, which requires to be done up as soon as an opportunity presents itself, as some of the plastering is broken, and the painting is in need of renewal.

Precautions against fire.

There are no fire-escape stairs at the two-story buildings, which, although not very high, should have a chute or other means of escape for use in the event of an outbreak of fire.

Interviews with patients.

I had special interviews with some of the patients, but no complaints were made by them, save those usually brought forward as to their being unjustly or unnecessarily detained in the asylum.

Records.

I examined the case-books, and found them carefully written up to date.

Assistant Medical Officer.

I was pleased to observe that the Assistant Medical Officer was personally acquainted with the details of every case I mentioned to him, thus showing the great interest which he takes in the discharge of his duties.

11th October, 1907.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLM.

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.

There are now on the books of this asylum the names of 521 patients (261 males and 260 females). Of these, one man is at present absent on probation.

Inspected on
8th November,
1907.

Since the last visit, on the 27th November, 1906, 96 patients (44 men and 52 women) have been admitted; 51 (32 men and 19 women) have been discharged; and 37 (21 men and 16 women) have died.

The numbers now remaining, as compared with the numbers on the register at last visit, show a decrease of 10 males, and an increase of 17 females.

The increase amongst the female patients was only to be expected, as—although in the past the number of men in the asylum has always been in excess of the number of women—statistics show that insanity is equally prevalent in the district amongst both sexes, and, therefore, in time the numbers in the asylum naturally tend to become equalised.

The unfortunate result, however, is that the accommodation on the female side is now overcrowded, even more than that for the men. The latest returns show that there is only sleeping room for 243 men and 214 women, and as yet no provision has been made for the inmates of the workhouses in the County Wexford, who number 119.

Some additional accommodation is at present being provided on the female side by the conversion of the rooms formerly occupied by the Storekeeper into sleeping rooms, and a dayroom for a few old women, but this will only go a short way towards meeting the deficiency of accommodation.

It will, therefore, be incumbent on the Committee to take some action in order to comply with the provisions of the 9th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, as regards accommodation for the insane chargeable to the County Wexford.

The death statistics call for no special remarks. All the deaths were from causes usually found in such institutions. None were the fatal accidents, result of suicide, accident, or violence, and none required investigation by a coroner's jury.

In 8 cases, or nearly 22 per cent. of the total, the cause of death was Autop. verified by post-mortem examination.

The general health is at present very good. 13 patients (6 men and 7 women) were found in bed, but only 3 of these are returned as seriously ill. 27 patients, or 5 per cent. of the total number on the register, suffer from epilepsy, and 8 are returned as suicidal. 29 of these latter classes sleep under constant supervision. There is at present no case suffering from general paralysis of the insane.

The only prevalent zymotic disease since last visit was influenza, which appears to have attacked the inmates at all times of the year, and was the cause of death in two cases.

One woman was attacked with erysipelas, but the disease did not spread.

The only accident recorded was a dislocation of the shoulder from a fall.

ENNISCOMPTON ASYLUM.	The returns of restraint and seclusion show that there was no resort to mechanical restraint, but that 15 men and 3 women were secluded, the men on 120 occasions for 1,202 hours in all, and the women on 7 occasions for a total of 56 hours.
No restraint. Seclusion.	
No escapes.	There is no record of any escape, or of any attempt to escape.
Conduct.	The behaviour of the patients on the male side in the dining-room was quiet and orderly, as it also was, with one exception, on the female side.
	A great improvement has been effected in the manner in which the women leave the room after meals.
Dietary and service of meals.	The dinner, consisting of fish and potatoes, was substantial, well cooked, and decently served.
Condition of wards.	The wards were in good order: some of them have been recently painted, and it is to be hoped that the upper wards will be similarly treated, so that the walls of the single rooms may be more easily washed.
Beds.	The beds and bedding are in good order and of good quality.
Clothing and condition.	The women are neatly clothed—the greater number at present wearing their winter dresses—and their general appearance reflected credit on the staff, but the clothing and personal condition of the male patients would still require more careful attention on the part of the attendants in charge of them.
Staff.	During the past year a Head Attendant has been added to the staff. An appointment of such importance in asylum administration must tend to the good management and discipline of the male department, and to the proper care and protection of the male patients.
	Each ward has now a Charge Attendant, and the Head Attendant and Head Nurse are relieved from ward duty, as they ought to be. Their whole time is now devoted to the supervision of the subordinate staff, and to seeing that the patients are properly and humanely treated.
	There are in actual charge of the patients in the wards 3 charge and 20 ordinary attendants on the male side, and 3 charge and 13 ordinary nurses on the female side—giving a proportion of 1 attendant to 11 male patients, and one nurse to over 16 females. The female staff is, therefore, weaker than at the time of my last visit.
	The night staff consists of three of each sex.
Qualifications of staff.	Nine of the male and six of the female staff hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and the Medical Officers are about to form classes for the instruction of the junior attendants in the course of study laid down by that Association.
Employment	The returns of employment show that, excluding ward helpers, 44 per cent. of the men, and 52 per cent. of the women, are engaged at work. 73 men are employed on the farm, whilst a number assist the tradesmen in the various trades usually found in asylums.
Works carried out.	The principal works carried out by the staff, with the assistance of the patients, during the period under review, have been:— (1) boring for water; (2) the introduction of new sanitary arrangements, and an improved water supply at Kilcarberry; (3) the alteration of the apartments formerly occupied by the Storekeeper, already referred to.

As regards (1) the difficulty of obtaining a pure water supply has always been much felt in this institution. The Committee have now purchased boring machinery, and the work of seeking for water is being carried out by the patients under the supervision of the staff.

The steep stairs leading to the lower dayrooms, to which reference was made in last year's report, have been rendered somewhat less dangerous, by placing a hand rail at each side. These stairs are, however, too precipitous for the safety of feeble people, and should, when opportunity offers, be made of easier gradient.

60 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. 297 were present at Mass last Sunday, and 15 went to the Protestant Service.

The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and the rules with reference to burials are carefully attended to.

The books and registers are kept up to date, but additional notes are required in the case-book, in some of the old cases.

8th November, 1907.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I inspected this asylum to-day, and saw all the patients in the institution—specially examining those who still remain of the cases admitted since the date of the last statutory visit, on the 20th December, 1906. The changes in the asylum population since then have been as follow:—

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

Inspected on 29th November, 1907.

Statistics.

—		Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at the last visit (20th December, 1906).		239	239	458
Admitted since,		32	25	57
Total,		271	245	516
Discharged recovered,		16	8	24
Discharged unrecovered,		4	2	6
Died,		17	23	40
Total,		37	33	70
On the register on the 29th November, 1907.		234	212	446
Absent on probation,		—	—	—
Absent on pass,		—	—	—
Absent by escape,		—	—	—
Resident on the 29th November, 1907,		234	212	446

It is very satisfactory to find that the numbers of both male and female patients have decreased, the males numbering 5, and the females numbers 8 less than at the date of the last visit, notwithstanding that a con-

KILKENNY ASYLUM.	siderable proportion of the admissions—11 out of the 57—were transfers from workhouses, the majority of which were not freshly occurring cases of insanity.
Transfers from Workhouses.	The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during the period under review was 42.1, viz.:—50 per cent. amongst the males, and 32 amongst the females.
Recovery rate.	Eleven patients were confined to bed to-day, of whom 3 are seriously ill; 5 are suffering from minor ailments; two from old age and debility; and 1 man was kept in bed in the hospital to prevent him from annoying others.
Health statistics.	The last mentioned patient suffers from melancholia, and the reason given for confining him to bed is not, in my opinion, sufficient to justify his being allowed to remain there for any length of time.
Epileptic and suicidal cases.	Thirteen of each sex are said to suffer from epilepsy, and 1 man is actively suicidal. These epileptic and suicidal cases are kept under special observation.
Night nursing.	The records show that 32 patients were raised by the attendants last night, and only one bed was found wet this morning—a fact which testifies to the care bestowed on the patients by the night staff.
Death rate.	The death rate during the year 1906 was 6.8 per cent. of the average number resident, but it appears to have been somewhat higher this year, up to the present.
No suicides, fatal accidents, or inquests.	None of the deaths since last visit resulted from accident or suicide, and in no case was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary.
Autopsies.	In ten of the 40 cases, the cause of death was verified by <i>post mortem</i> examination.
Casualty.	The only serious accident which occurred was in the case of a male patient who sustained a fracture of the right arm, as the result of a fall.
Zymotic disease.	No zymotic disease appeared in the institution since the date of last visit save Influenza, which attacked 9 patients and 11 of the staff, with a fatal result in two cases.
Restraint.	Mechanical restraint, by means of a camisole, was used in the treatment of 2 females, owing to their violent conduct—in 1 case for 13 hours, and in the other for 5½ hours.
Seclusion.	Three males were placed in seclusion on four occasions, for 12 hours in all, and 5 females were similarly treated, on one occasion each, for a total duration of 29 hours.
No escapes.	There is no record of any patient having attempted to escape during the period under review.
Religious administration.	The Chaplains visit the institution at least twice a week, and a fair proportion of the patients are able to be present at Divine Service. Last Sunday 264 (140 males and 124 females) attended the Roman Catholic Service, and 10 (6 males and 4 females) the Protestant Service.
Amusements.	The band performs once a week for the amusement of the patients, of whom, on an average, 258 (137 males and 121 females) are able to be present at associated entertainments.
	Since last visit, two concerts, a gymnastic display, and a picnic have been given.

The following Table shows the numbers employed to-day, and the nature of the employment :—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.		Employment.
	Males.	Females.	
As kitchen attendants in the wards,	79	76	KILKENNY ASYLUM.
As garden or field labourers,	43	—	
As storekeeper,	1	—	
As stokers,	4	—	
As masons,	3	—	
As carpenters,	2	—	
As painters,	2	—	
As upholsterer,	1	—	
In the kitchen,	16	5	
In the laundry,	—	27	
In officers' quarters,	1	1	
At knitting,	—	19	
At needlework,	—	39	
Total employed,	152	167	

In addition to ordinary repairs, the asylum tradesmen, assisted Works by some of the patients, have erected a shed in the male airing court, carried out, and built a boundary wall in connection with the annexe (Lacken Hall) recently acquired. They have also removed a number of partition walls, and carried out some repairs and painting at this building.

One of the patients complained of the long interval between dinner and supper, and, I think, if it were possible to fix the dinner-hour a little later than at present, it would meet this objection.

Service of meals and dietary.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of bread and butter and tea. The service of the meal was fairly satisfactory, but the tablecloths were not very clean. The patients should be made to wash their hands before partaking of food, as I saw two who had been working in the engine house, and whose hands when at dinner were begrimed with coal dust and grease.

The patients conducted themselves very quietly during the meal, Conduct. and, although some of the women were rather noisy, the general conduct at the time of my visit was good.

I learned that only feeble and debilitated patients are supplied with ~~Clothes~~, undervests; but, as the great majority of the patients suffer from weak circulation, all of them should, in my opinion, have a flannel undervest, at any rate during the winter months.

I understand that the patients' boots are cleaned only once a week, Cleaning of but this is not often enough, as each patient should be made to clean boots, his or her own, every day, if possible.

I was glad to observe that bedsteads of the "Lawson-Tait" pattern Beds. are being gradually introduced, and it would be well to continue substituting them until every patient has a modern bedstead of this type.

The water used in the asylum is extremely hard, owing to the amount Water supply. of limestone in the district. As pointed out in a previous report, the

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

institution contains an unusually large number of patients suffering from goitre—a disease which is believed to be traceable to the presence of certain salts in the water, and I, therefore, think that it would be very desirable to obtain a water-softening apparatus.

The pressure of the water continues to be very unsatisfactory—a matter of serious importance in an institution of this kind, having regard to the danger of fire. I trust, therefore, that the Committee will make every effort to hasten the provision of an improved supply.

Laundry.

The drying power of the laundry is still insufficient. This is also a matter which demands the attention of the Committee.

Heating.

The steam radiators appear to work satisfactorily, and the temperature of the wards at the time of my visit was sufficiently warm.

Necessity for
utilizing
Lacken
annexe.

There is great overcrowding in the small female refractory dormitories, and, having regard to the unsuitability of the buildings for the proper classification of the patients, especially on the female side, it is most important that the house at Lacken should be utilized as soon as possible. The main part of this house is ready for patients, except that there is not as yet a proper water supply, lavatory accommodation, and arrangements for lighting. I understand that the Committee intend to light this house with electricity, in conjunction with the main asylum, and also to obtain new and more powerful pumps so as to supply it with water by this means.

It would, however, take a considerable time to carry out these works, and meanwhile temporary arrangements should be made to utilise Lacken—a course which need not involve much expense or trouble, having regard to the fact that the town water main runs along the road close to the house, and gas is laid on to it, so that the internal fittings only are required.

The necessary lavatory accommodation could, I believe, be erected by the asylum staff, with the aid of patients' labour.

Accommoda-
tion.

When the house at Lacken has been fully occupied, and some necessary alterations, in the way of removing dividing walls, have been made in the main asylum, there will be sufficient dayroom and sleeping accommodation in the institution for the proper classification of the patients.

Staff.

Apart from administrative officers, tradesmen, laundresses, cook, head attendants, etc., the number of attendants in actual charge of the patients in the wards is 18 on the male and 15 on the female side. The night staff consists of 2 of each sex.

Fifteen of the attendants hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

Suggested
cottages for
married
attendants.

I understand that some of the attendants have to live a considerable distance from the asylum, and it would, therefore, in my opinion, be a great advantage if the Committee adopted the plan, which has proved successful at other asylums, of building cottages for married attendants on or close to the asylum estate.

Night
attendants'
sleeping
quarters.

In this connection, I may observe that the night attendants still sleep in the body of the house, and, as pointed out in a previous report, this is an undesirable arrangement.

Contributions in respect of the maintenance of 25 patients are obtained from relatives or out of their own property, at rates varying from £3 to £21 per annum.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

Paying
patients.
Sanitary
annexa.

I perceived an offensive odour in some of the sanitary annexes, and I would, therefore, call attention to the importance of having all channels and chambers underneath the drainage traps cleaned out periodically.

Having regard to the great success which has attended the keeping of cattle at a neighbouring asylum, with the object of producing the greater part of the milk required in the institution, I would suggest that the Committee should appoint a sub-Committee, having practical knowledge of the subject, to consider the advisability of entering on a similar undertaking at this asylum.

It appears that the Committee have only met as a Visiting Committee, and inspected the wards on four occasions during the period under review. It would have a very beneficial effect if they paid more frequent visits of this nature, as, apart from the good effect of such visits on the staff generally, they bring pleasure to the patients, as showing them that the Committee take a personal interest in their welfare and treatment.

I examined the medical records, and found them duly written up by the Assistant Medical Officer, and it is pleasing to recognise the conscientious care which the Resident Medical Superintendent brings to bear on the discharge of his duties.

Medical
records.

Resident
Medical Super-
intendent.

29th November, 1907.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

During the past twelve months the numbers of the patients in this asylum have increased by sixteen, viz., twelve men and four women. This increase is due, principally, to the large number of re-admissions.

Inspected on
11th Dec.,
1907.

Since the 18th December, 1906, 165 patients (96 men and 69 women) have been admitted—of whom 50 were re-admissions; 85 have been discharged; and 64 have died—leaving at the present date the names of 505 patients (319 men and 276 women) on the register of the asylum.

The mortality has been above the average rate in Irish District Asylums, and amounted to 10·8 per cent. of the daily average number resident—consumption being returned as the cause in over 39 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

There was no death from accident or violence, or from zymotic disease, and in no case was it considered necessary to hold a coroner's inquest.

accidents or
inquests.

In eight cases, or in 12·5 per cent. of the total number, the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

The only cases of epidemic disease during the year were two of erysipelas and one of measles.

Zymotic
disease.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.	No serious casualties are recorded.
No casualties. Health.	Twenty-nine patients (16 men and 13 women) were found in bed. Of these 9 were seriously ill; 2 were kept in bed on account of excitement; and the rest were suffering from minor ailments or from old age.
Epileptic cases.	Ten men and seven women are returned as suffering from epilepsy. Some of these are demented, and some are liable to recurrent attacks of excitement. All appeared to be suitable cases for asylum treatment.
Night supervision.	These and the actively suicidal cases are kept under constant supervision at night, but nothing has yet been done to select a more suitable room as an observation dormitory on the female side.
Introduction of electric clocks.	Electric clocks have been introduced for recording the wakefulness of the night staff.
Restraint.	Restraint was used in four cases—in two by locked gloves, and in two by the restraint jacket—in order to prevent personal injury or the removal of surgical dressings. At the time of my visit one man was found wearing locked gloves to prevent him from biting his fingers.
Seclusion.	Since last visit six women and one man were secluded—the women on 21 occasions for 552 hours in all, and the man once for 48 hours.
Escape.	One man attempted to escape, and was absent from the asylum for about three days.
Employment.	The returns of employment on the male side show a percentage of 29 who do any useful work, with the exception of bed-making. The present is not a suitable time for agricultural labour. The percentage on this side is, however, much below the average of industrial returns in district asylums, and every effort should be made to afford useful occupation for all who can be got to work. About 50 per cent. of the women are employed either in the laundry or sewing and knitting.
Staff.	The numerical strength of the staff is unchanged, except for the addition of one nurse on the female side, and the proportion is one attendant to about sixteen patients on the male side, and one nurse to thirteen patients on the female side. Two temporary attendants are employed on the male side at present.
Training of staff.	Six male attendants hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, but none of the female staff are thus qualified. A class, is, however, at present in course of preparation for the next examination.
Religious ministration.	The percentage of patients who are able to attend to their religious duties still continues much below the average, but this, it is to be hoped, will be rectified, as a gallery is at present being erected in the Catholic Chapel, with the object of providing room for a larger number of worshippers.
Erection of gallery in chapel.	
Conduct.	The behaviour of the men was quiet and orderly, but in the women's acute ward there was much noise and excitement. This may partly be accounted for by their having been kept indoors so much lately, owing to the inclemency of the weather.
Clothing and condition.	The female patients were decently dressed, and they were fairly neat and tidy in their persons, but there is room for improvement in the

personal appearance of the men, whose clothing should be made to look KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

The bed clothing was in good order, but under-blankets should be provided on all beds. The weight of the bed covering is returned as 15½ lbs.

Many parts of the building stand much in need of attention. The improvements required in sanitary blocks especially call for improvement, as they are too small, and in some parts of the asylum, particularly on the male side, they would require to be better ventilated—the ventilators being in some cases broken—and to be plastered or cemented and painted. kitchen, and laundry.

The condition of the kitchen is certainly not creditable to the management of the institution. It would require to be re-tiled; the walls cemented to about 8 feet from the floor; and the rest cleaned and whitewashed or coloured.

The walls of the laundry should be similarly treated.

Some of the corridors and sleeping rooms have been plastered and painted, and it is to be hoped that this work will be proceeded with until all the wards are similarly dealt with. Plastering and painting required.

Chairs have been introduced into the dining-rooms, with a beneficial service of effect as regards the quietude of the patients, but these rooms are meals. greatly overcrowded, and the service of the meals is open to much improvement. Knives and forks should be provided for all who are able to use them, and the enamelled goblets, in cases where the enamel has worn off, should be replaced by new ones or by delf mugs.

The dietary scale provides 26 oz. of meat, uncooked and with bone, per patient per week. This would amount to about 16 oz. of cooked meat. On two days soup is given. Fish is not now provided on Fridays, and the dinner on that day consists of tea, coffee, or cocoa, with bread and jam. Potatoes are given twice a week as a rule, and sometimes thrice. This dietary might be somewhat improved by allowing potatoes on four days. Rice and jam might be substituted for the present Friday dinner with advantage.

The water supply still continues unsatisfactory, and is a subject of constant complaint. This has continued for so long a time that it becomes a matter for the Committee to consider whether it would not be wiser to take steps to obtain a water supply of their own, and to entirely sever their connection with the Urban water supply. Although this would entail some trouble and perhaps expense, it seems the only way by which a satisfactory supply of water can be obtained for the institution, as to continue the present arrangement is not alone unsatisfactory, but also a source of constant anxiety and danger in the event of an outbreak of fire in any part of the asylum.

The various books and registers are kept up to date by Dr. Downing, Records the Assistant Medical Officer, but the early history of each case previous to admission should be given in the case-book as far as it can be ascertained.

11th December, 1907.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.Inspected on
25th September, 1907.

Statistics.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I have inspected this asylum to-day, seeing all the patients, and specially examining those who still remain of the cases admitted since my colleague's last visit to the institution. The changes which have occurred amongst the insane inmates of the asylum since then are as follow:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (7th December, 1906),		418	285	703
Admitted since,		60	43	103
Total,		478	328	806
Discharged recovered,		33	24	57
Discharged unrecovered,		3	7	10
Died,		27	25	52
Total,		63	56	119
On the register on the 25th September, 1907,		415	272	687
Absent on probation,		—	—	—
Absent on pass,		—	—	—
Absent by escape,		—	—	—
Resident on the 25th September, 1907,		415	272	687

It is satisfactory to note the decrease of 16 which has taken place in the total number of patients—the males having decreased by 3, and the females by 13.

Recovery rate. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions since the date of last visit has been high, viz.:—55 amongst the males, and 55.8 amongst the females.

Health statistics. I found only five patients in bed, of whom one (a male) was seriously ill; another male was suffering from a minor ailment; and one male and two females were in bed owing to old age or debility.

Epileptic and suicidal cases 15 males and 18 females are returned as being epileptics, and 11 males and 14 females as being actively suicidal. 56 of the suicidal and epileptic cases are kept under special observation.

Night nursing. Nine beds were found wet this morning, although 92 patients are returned as having been raised by the attendants during the night.

The number of wet beds, however, points to the necessity for more attention to the patients on the part of the night staff.

Bedding I had the bedding weighed in two cases taken at random, and found it to be 15lbs. and 15½lbs. respectively. This is sufficient, as the weather is mild at present, but it will not be sufficient when the cold weather sets in, and it is also important that a thick under-blanket should be supplied in each case.

Death rates. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1906 was 7.7, viz.:—7.8 amongst the males, and 7.6 amongst the females.

Coroner's inquests Since the date of the last visit, Coroner's inquests were held regarding four deaths, in three of which a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. In the fourth case the cause was asphyxia from hanging.

In this case, the patient, a male, was working alone in a dormitory LETTERKENNY when he hanged himself by a strip torn from a sheet, which he fastened ASYLUM to the framework of an unglazed window sash.

The matter was inquired into by my colleague, who arrived at the conclusion that the supervision exercised over the patient was not sufficient for his protection, as, although his suicidal propensity was known to all the staff, the attendants in charge allowed him to go from under their immediate observation, contrary to the Regulations laid down for such cases.

In our report on the case we called the attention of the Committee to the neglect of the attendants in failing to carry out the specific instructions issued to them for dealing with suicidal patients.

As some questions arose in connection with the discharge of this patient some weeks before his death, and his immediate re-admission to the asylum, I think it would be advisable that all the Medical Officers should consider the cases brought up monthly for discharge, and that the list of cases recommended for discharge should be signed by the Assistant Medical Officer, as well as the Resident Medical Superintendent and the Visiting Physician, as is done in many other District Asylums.

It is to be regretted that in no case since the date of last inspection No autopsies was the cause of death verified by *post mortem* examination. In nine Bed-sores cases the patients were suffering from bed-sores at the time of death.

During the period under review, a great number of cases of influenza Zymotic occurred, especially amongst the males, 41 of whom were attacked, in disease, addition to 8 females. This disease is returned as the cause of death in 15 cases, viz.:—14 males and one female.

Two females suffered from erysipelas, and one male from enteric fever, but none of these latter cases ended fatally.

The serious casualties since last visit were six in number, viz.:—a Casualties, Colles' fracture of the wrist in two cases; a fracture of the left humerus; and a fracture of the left clavicle—all the result of accidental falls; a fractured rib, caused by an assault by another patient; and the crushing and laceration of a patient's right forefinger by being caught in a mangle, when working in the laundry.

It is satisfactory to record that the patients in this asylum continue No restraint to be treated without having recourse to either mechanical restraint or seclusion, or seclusion; and, since the date of the last visit, no patient effected No escapes, his escape from the institution.

The Chaplains visit the asylum once a week as a rule, in addition to Religious calls and Sunday ministrations.

The following Table shows the numbers of the patients present at Divine Service last Sunday:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	:	157	102	259
Protestant Episcopalians,	:	19	20	39
Presbyterians,	:	14	20	34
Total,	:	190	142	332

LATTERKESNY ASYLUM.—Cards, draughts, bagatelle, football, and handball are provided for the amusement of the patients, and some of them were taken to a circus performance since last visit.

Only 94 (59 males and 35 females)—a very small proportion—were returned as being able to be present at the weekly dance.

Suggested country walks.—I saw all the patients, with very few exceptions, out in the grounds, where the band was playing; and, although congregating such a large number in the open air is vastly better than keeping them inside the buildings, still it would also be desirable to allow such as are able, to go for extended walks in the surrounding country. I trust, therefore, that it may be found possible to institute walking expeditions of this nature.

Conduct. Separation of refractory cases.—The patients in the hospitals were all very quiet, and I was glad to observe that, in accordance with my colleague's suggestion last year, the numbers of unruly patients congregated in one room have been reduced.

Employment.—The following Table shows the numbers employed to-day, and the nature of the employment:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	77	43
As garden or field labourers,	93	—
As stokers,	3	—
As carpenters,	2	—
As tailors,	2	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
As upholsterers,	—	22
In the kitchen,	24	—
In the laundry,	—	48
In Officers' quarters,	2	4
At needlework,	—	18
At knitting,	—	42
At fancy work,	—	6
Total employed,	208	153

The women employed at knitting and sewing appeared to be contented and quiet, as they nearly always are when they can be induced to occupy themselves.

Works carried out.—A great deal of work has been done by the asylum staff, with the assistance of some of the patients, since the date of last visit, in the way of painting, whitewashing, repairs, carpentry, etc.

New male block.—The Committee have every reason to be pleased with their new male block, as it affords excellent accommodation, but the bathroom in it is not at present being used, in consequence of the boiler having burst. Steps should be taken to have the boiler repaired as soon as possible, as the want of bathing facilities must cause serious inconvenience.

Alterations.—Owing to the relief afforded by the occupation of this block, two dormitories have been taken from the male side of the main asylum and handed over for the use of the females.

As the separate treatment of tubercular disease is now being adopted LETTERKENNY in some asylums, I think it would be well for the Committee to consider the advisability of erecting a small detached building for each sex, with a room for the attendant in charge, so as to enable a few cases to be treated according to modern methods.

The flooring of the refractory ward seems to be giving way, and will have to be re-boarded. When this is being done the opportunity should be taken to thoroughly disinfect the space underneath, and it would be most desirable from a sanitary point of view to lay the new floor on a concrete bed.

The flooring generally on the male side is not so good as that on the female side.

It would, in my opinion, be advisable to have the floor of the dining-hall stained and polished.

The wards were found fairly clean, but in some parts of the buildings General condition. the paint and plaster require to be renewed.

The dinner to-day consisted of potatoes and herring; the former Dietary. seemed rather small.

I would suggest that the Farm Sub-Committee should take steps to Farm. have sufficient potatoes grown to supply the institution all the year round.

A separate store for cancelled clothing is required, so as to enable Cancelled clothing store required. the staff to comply with the provisions of the Public Bodies Order, 1904.

In some cases the patients were comfortably clothed, but many of the clothes were stained. This is a condition of affairs which could, to a great extent, be remedied, if the attendants looked after it more closely. Some of the females did not wear either boots or stockings. It is difficult to believe that these patients could not be induced to wear at least light shoes and stockings, if the attendants interested themselves in the matter.

Having regard to the high standard of physique and intelligence Staff. amongst the people of County Donegal generally, there is no part of Ireland where a good staff could be more easily obtained if the Committee laid down a standard of physical and educational qualifications for all candidates nominated by them, with a further proviso that selected candidates should undergo a physical examination by the medical staff.

As the medical officers can only go through the wards at intervals, the welfare of the patients depends very much on the capacity and intelligence of the attendants, who are always in immediate association with them, hence the necessity for taking steps to ensure that the attendants are properly qualified for their onerous and responsible duties.

The staff in actual charge of the patients, apart from administrative officers and tradesmen, etc., numbers 30 on the male side, and 23 on the female side. The night staff consists of 4 males and 3 females.

Contributions on behalf of the maintenance of eighteen of the patients Paying (8 males and 10 females) are obtained from relatives, or out of their own patients' property, at rates varying from £6 to £24 18s. Od. per annum.

I examined the medical records, and found them well kept by Dr. Medical Martin, the Assistant Medical Officer, who continues to show commendable zeal in the discharge of his duties.

25th September, 1907.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.Inspected on
27th Nov.,
1907.

Statistics.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLM.

On my visit to this asylum to-day, I found 674 patients in residence—being an increase of 16 (10 males and 6 females) since the date of the last statutory inspection by my colleague on the 23rd August, 1906. This increase in the number of patients is, to a considerable extent, due to the low death-rate, hereafter referred to. The changes which occurred amongst the patients since my colleague's visit were as follow:

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the Register at last visit (23rd August, 1906), Admitted since,	365 77	298 75	658 152
Total,	442	368	810
Discharged recovered,	35	29	74
Discharged unrecovered,	13	11	24
Died,	19	19	38
Total,	67	69	136
On the Register on the 27th November, 1907,	375	299	674
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on the 27th November, 1907,	375	299	674

Recovery rates. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions since the date of the last visit was 48.7, viz., 45.5 amongst the males, and 52 amongst the females.

Health statistics I found 26 patients in bed—8 males and 18 females—of whom 5 males and 9 females were seriously ill; 2 males and 7 females were suffering from minor ailments; and one male and 2 females were unable to get up owing to old age or debility.

Epileptic and suicidal cases Twenty-four males and 9 females are returned as suffering from epilepsy, and 32 of each sex are stated to be actively suicidal—a large number for an asylum of this size.

Of these two latter classes, 45 males and 49 females are kept under special observation.

Night nursing. Twenty-seven males and 32 females are returned as having been raised by the attendants last night, but nine beds (8 on the male and one on the female side) were found wet—a number which points to the necessity for more attention on the part of the night staff.

Low death rate. The death-rate in this asylum continues very low, and, during 1906, was only 4.4 per cent. of the average number resident on the male side, and 4.1 per cent. on the female side—giving an average percentage of 4.3, which was the lowest rate amongst all the Irish District Asylums during the year, and was little more than half the average rate.

No suicides or fatal accidents. The deaths during the period under review were all from natural causes—none having resulted from accident or suicide—and in no case was a coroner's inquest deemed necessary.

Autopæs. In six of the 38 cases, the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

Only one accident occurred, *vix.*, the fracture of the left thigh in the case of a female patient, as the result of a fall.

The only zymotic disease which appeared in the institution since last visit was one case of enteric fever, from which the patient recovered.

LINCOLN
ASYLUM.

I found one patient (a male) in seclusion, and, during the period under review, five males were secluded on twenty-five occasions for 217 hours in all, while two females were similarly treated on five occasions for a total duration of 40 hours.

Mechanical restraint by means of the strait jacket was used with 6 males and 5 females, to prevent them from injuring themselves or others. The records show that the number of hours during which this method of treatment was used amounted to 358 in the case of the males, and 359 in the case of the females.

Two patients escaped since last visit, but were both retaken and brought back to the asylum two days after.

The Chaplains visit the asylum twice weekly, in addition to sick calls, and the religious ministrations of the patients are carefully attended to.

Last Sunday 233 patients (140 males and 93 females) were present at the Roman Catholic Service, and 12 (6 of each sex) at the Protestant Service.

Dancing takes place once a week, and 255 patients (140 males and 115 females) are able to join in it.

Since last visit an entertainment, consisting of an exhibition of conjuring and ventriloquism, was provided for the amusement of the patients.

The following Table shows the number of patients employed to-day, and the nature of the employment:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, &c.,	128	78
As garden or field labourers,	63	—
As clerk,	1	—
As storekeepers,	2	—
As stokers,	5	—
As masons,	3	—
As plasterer,	1	—
As carpenters,	8	—
As painters,	4	—
As tailors,	4	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
As upholsterers:	7	—
As bakers,	4	—
As weavers,	4	—
As blacksmiths,	2	—
In the vegetable house,	9	—
In the kitchen,	—	13
In the laundry,	—	30
In officers' quarters,	—	2
At needlework,	—	82
At knitting,	—	30
At fancy work,	—	5
Total employed,	248	236

LIMERICK ASYLUM.	Since last visit, the new drainage system, which was in course of construction for some time, has been completed.
Completion of drainage system.	A considerable amount of painting and decorating has been done by the staff, with the assistance of some of the patients, and they also converted a bathroom into an associated messroom for the staff, while the old messrooms were converted into dormitories.
Works carried out.	
Improvements required.	This old institution has been modernized in all parts except the two front wings, which still retain a prison-like appearance, and stand greatly in need of reconstruction and improvement. The general bathroom should also be reconstructed.
Overcrowding.	Additional accommodation is very much required, and, on the female side especially, the overcrowding is so great that in some of the dormitories the beds are almost touching each other.
Necessity for enlargement of chapel and dining hall.	The Roman Catholic Chapel is now too small, as is also the dining hall.
Dietary and service of meals.	I saw the dinner served to-day. It consisted of a bowl of tea with bread, both of good quality. I think that, if fish cannot be supplied, butter should be given to all the patients with the bread, or even margarine, if butter is considered too expensive.
Clothing and conduct.	The patients were all well clothed, and their conduct was good.
Unfounded complaint of ill-treatment.	One patient complained of having been ill-treated by the attendants. I investigated the matter, but could obtain no evidence in substantiation of the charge, which, it was evident, was the outcome of delusions of persecution.
Heating.	I found all parts of the building well heated—notwithstanding that the outside temperature was low.
Staff.	The staff in actual charge of the patients in the wards, exclusive of administrative officers, tradesmen, laundresses, cook, head attendants, &c., consists of 9 charge attendants and 16 ordinary attendants on the male side, and 7 charge and 13 ordinary attendants on the female side. No additions have been made to the staff since the date of my colleague's visit, and, as the number of patients has increased, the appointment of additional attendants has become necessary. The night staff consists of three of each sex.
Chargeability.	Of the 674 patients on the register of the asylum, 471 (269 males and 202 females) belong to the county Limerick, and 183 (87 males and 96 females) to Limerick County Borough; while 20 (19 males and one female) are classified as "criminal" lunatics, the total cost of whose maintenance is defrayed out of State funds.
Paying patients.	Contributions in respect of the maintenance of 27 patients (12 males and 15 females) are obtained from relatives or out of their own property, at rates ranging from £5 to £25 per annum.
Medical records.	I examined the medical records, and was glad to observe that more attention is being paid to the keeping of the Case-books, which now afford fuller information than formerly regarding the patients under care.

27th November, 1907.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLM.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 26th and 28th September, and saw all the patients resident, specially examining those of the admissions since the date of the last inspection, who still remain under treatment. I also saw the two female patients who are boarded out in Limavady Workhouse, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9. The changes which have occurred amongst the patients on the Register of the asylum since the date of the last inspection, on the 7th November, 1906, are shown in the following Table:—

Inspected on
26th and 28th
September,
1907.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (7th November, 1906), Admitted since,	267 62	236 58	493 120
Total,	329	284	613
Discharged recovered,	18	17	35
Discharged unrecovered,	3	10	13
Dead,	19	18	37
Total,	40	45	85
On the register on the 26th September, 1907, Absent on probation; on pass; or by escape, Maintained in Limavady Workhouse, under con- tract in pursuance of section 9 of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67.	289 — —	239 — 2	528 — 2
Resident on the 26th September, 1907,	289	237	526

Twenty-nine of the admissions (thirteen males and sixteen females) were received from workhouses, and thirty-one of the total number were re-admissions.

This high proportion of re-admissions was due to the fact that a number of patients had been discharged in the hope that they could be kept in their own homes, but the experiment did not prove successful, as many of them had to be sent back to the asylum.

As the foregoing Table shows, the number of patients has increased by thirty-five since last visit; the males having increased by twenty-two, and the females by thirteen.

This increase is to be regretted, especially having regard to the Inadequacy crowded condition of the old asylum, and its unsuitability for the treat- and unsuit-
ment of the insane. ability of old Asylum.

Its defects become more apparent every year, and it may be observed that almost the only part of the grounds in which the patients could hitherto enjoy any degree of privacy will now be overlooked by the new Technical School, which is in course of erection.

All the workshops, except the smith's, are located in underground Workshops apartments, and, in addition to being very unsuitable, they are becoming somewhat dilapidated.

The congestion in the laundry is very great, and, as stated in previous Laundry reports, it would, in my opinion, be highly desirable to remove it to Gransha.

LONSDONBERRY ASYLUM.	I was very pleased to find that both of the blocks at Gransha are occupied, and, owing to the fact that there is now a resident medical officer in charge of this branch, recent and convalescent cases can be treated there with every promise of a successful result. It must be gratifying to the Committee to realise that recovery will take place there in some cases which could not be successfully treated in the old buildings.
Buildings at Gransha.	It is also pleasing to know that the new buildings at Gransha have been erected at a very moderate cost. One of the biggest medical authorities on asylum construction in the three kingdoms, on the occasion of a visit to Gransha recently, was greatly surprised to learn that buildings of this class, intended for the treatment of recent and acute cases, had been erected at such a comparatively low cost. This was largely due to the anxious care which the Committee bestowed on everything connected with the new accommodation.
Alteration in accommodation.	Owing to the relief afforded by the occupation of the blocks at Gransha, part of the old male house has been given over for the use of the females, in whose quarters the overcrowding was greatest. The rooms thus transferred have been nicely done up, practically by the asylum staff with the assistance of some of the patients, at a very small expense.
Recovery rates.	The percentage of recoveries on the admissions, during the period under review, has been 29·2, viz.:—29·0 amongst the males, and 29·3 amongst the females.
Health statistics.	On the first day of my visit, there were only four patients confined to bed, of whom two were seriously ill; one was suffering from a minor ailment, and one was kept in bed owing to excitement.
Night nursing.	Thirty-eight patients (seventeen males and twenty-one females) are returned as epileptics, and only one as being actively suicidal.
Deaths.	These thirty-nine patients are, as far as possible, kept under constant observation, some of the epileptics having, however, to sleep in single rooms, which, although frequently visited, are not under absolutely continuous supervision.
Autopæs.	None of the patients are suffering from bedsores, and not a single bed was found wet on the first morning of my visit, a fact which demonstrates the careful nursing which the patients receive at night.
Casualty.	The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1906, was 8·8, viz.:—7·2 amongst the males, and 10·7 amongst the females.
Zymotic diseases.	All the deaths since the date of last visit resulted from natural causes. In only one case was it considered necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest, and in that case the jury returned a verdict that death was due to a weak and fatty heart.
No restraint or seclusion.	In five of the thirty-seven deaths recorded, the cause was verified by post mortem examination.
	The only zymotic disease which appeared in the institution was measles, which attacked one of the patients, and three members of the staff.
	Only one serious casualty occurred, viz.:—the fracture of the neck of a female patient's right femur, as the result of a fall off a chair.
	It is gratifying to find that, as usual in this asylum, neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient since the date of last visit.

One patient effected his escape at the end of last July, but was re-
taken after four days' absence.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

The general condition and clothing of the patients are very satisfactory, and the bed covering supplied to each patient is sufficiently heavy for this season of the year. I had it weighed, in two cases taken at random, and found it was over 22lbs. in both cases.

The following Table shows the numbers of patients employed on the first day of my visit, and the nature of the employment:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	52	52
As garden or field labourers,	102	—
As clerks,	3	—
As storekeepers,	7	—
As stokers,	3	—
As plumber,	1	—
As masons,	3	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painters,	4	—
As tailors,	6	—
As shoemakers,	4	—
As upholsterers,	10	28
In the kitchen,	8	—
In the laundry,	—	38
In officers' quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	32
At knitting,	—	23
At fancy work,	—	4
Total employed,	204	179

This Table shows a high proportion of patients usefully employed, Works and, during the period since last inspection, the asylum staff, with the assistance of some of the patients, have carried out many useful works of repair throughout the buildings at the main asylum, including those involved in transferring part of the male accommodation to the female side, which has already been referred to. Telephone poles and wires have also been erected, and the old heating boiler on the female side has been replaced by a new one.

At Gransha, a terrace and a new approach, with retaining walls, have been constructed; a new airing court has been laid out, and a considerable amount of fencing has been put up.

The religious ministrations of the patients receive careful attention: Religious and the Chaplains visit the institution regularly.

The following Table shows the numbers of patients who are able to attend Divine Service:—

	Numbers present.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
At Roman Catholic Service,	110	67	177
At Presbyterian Service,	73	56	129
At Protestant Episcopalian Service,	71	52	123
Total,	254	175	429

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM. In many cases Presbyterians and Episcopalian attend both of the Protestant Services.

Amusements. Every effort is made to interest and amuse the patients, and they are frequently taken to entertainments outside, such as concerts, circus and variety performances, the theatre and local shows, regatta and other sports.

Three hundred and fifty (two hundred and fifty males, and one hundred females) are able to attend the weekly dances in the institution, and special festivities are provided at Christmas.

Cricket matches frequently take place in the season, and the Committee have very kindly obtained a full-sized billiard table for the patients at Gransha.

Classification. The Medical Superintendent makes the best classification of the patients which is possible under existing conditions, in the old building.

On the first day of my visit, I saw the women in the grounds. All were neatly dressed, and the old patients were provided with comfortable basket chairs.

Attention to patients' comfort. It is pleasing to observe the sympathetic attention to the patients which is exhibited, not only by the Medical Officers, but also by the attendants, who seem to be a very superior and educated class of officials. They are practically all skilled in their duties, no less than twenty-nine of the males, and twenty-one of the females having obtained the Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

In addition to the head attendants, and the administrative staff and tradesmen, there are, in actual charge of the patients, seven charge and nineteen ordinary attendants on the male side, and seven charge and fourteen ordinary nurses on the female side.

The night staff consists of four males and two females.

Chargeability. Of the total number of patients on the register, three hundred and forty-six are primarily chargeable to the County, and one hundred and seventy-six to the City of Londonderry, while six are classed as "criminal" lunatics, the total cost of whose maintenance is defrayed out of State funds.

Paying patients. There are at present fifteen patients (five males and ten females) on whose behalf contributions are received from relations or out of their own property, the rates of payment varying from £5 to £33 7s. 6d. per annum.

Dietary and service of meals. I saw the patients at dinner. The food was of good quality, well cooked, and properly served.

Records. I examined the medical records, and found them duly written up. It is always pleasing to observe the careful manner in which Dr. Rutledge, the Assistant Medical Officer, records full details of every case under treatment.

Assistant Medical Officer. The general administration of the asylum continues to be excellent, and the Committee are to be congratulated on its efficient management, as well as on the careful treatment which the patients receive.

19th October, 1907.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLM.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

Since the last annual report on this asylum was written, on 15th December, 1906, 109 patients (63 men and 46 women) have been admitted; 34 (19 men and 15 women) have been discharged; and 53 (33 men and 20 women) have died—leaving 557 (288 men and 269 women) resident at the present date.

Statistics.

One of the men lately sent in does not appear to suffer from any form of mental aberration, and should be discharged as soon as he has been under observation for a sufficient length of time to confirm this diagnosis.

During the interval of time which has elapsed since last inspection, an increase of 22 patients—11 of each sex—has taken place.

Increased
numbers.

As a large percentage of the admissions were transfers from the workhouses, this increase of the number in the asylum cannot be taken as evidence of any growth of insanity in the district.

Fortunately the King's and Queen's Counties possess at the present time sufficient asylum accommodation to meet the wants of the insane of all classes.

The death rate during the year 1906 was very high, amounting to 11.4 per cent. of the average number resident, viz.:—10.3 per cent. amongst the males, and 12.5 amongst the females. All the deaths, however, during the period since last visit, were from natural causes—none were due to suicide, accident, or violence, nor has the institution been visited by any epidemic disease—only one case of enteric fever, to which the patient succumbed, having been reported. The high death rate may, therefore, be considered as principally due to the number of very old and infirm people now being sent to the asylum. In six cases the cause of death was verified by post mortem examination.

Autop.

The serious casualties reported since the date of last inspection were 4 in number. In 3 cases they consisted of fractures of bones, the result of falls. In the fourth case a patient managed to mutilate himself, although at the time under supervision in the observation dormitory.

There is no record of mechanical restraint having been used in any case, but seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of 13 men on 43 occasions, for a total duration of 758 hours, and of 2 women for 19 hours in all.

One man attempted to escape, but was brought back next day by the police.

Attempted
escape.

At the present visit 30 patients (14 men and 16 women) were found in bed—8 of them being seriously ill.

A great improvement, which has added much to the comfort of the patients, has been effected by fitting up two additional day-rooms on each side, as suggested in last year's report. By this means the numbers in each ward have been reduced, thus allowing the remainder to be more easily managed.

At present one of the dayrooms on the male side has to be used as an upholsterers' shop and weaving room. Unfortunately, nothing has as yet been done to provide suitable shops for the employment of the patients, although nothing is more important in an asylum than suitable rooms for the use of the artizans. These rooms should be detached

Suitable work-
shops required.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

from the wards, so as to afford no opportunities for unauthorised persons to wander into them, and also to prevent the dust and debris, which accompanies all such work, from entering the main building.

Here the building occupied by the carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and plumbers is merely a wooden shed, now quite worn out, ill adapted, and quite insufficient for the numbers employed.

A new and suitable building, properly fitted up, would prove economical, and serve as an inducement to the employment of large numbers.

Heating
apparatus.

As yet nothing has been done to put in order the heating apparatus in the old building. To take in hand such technical work, the advice of a specialist on heating public buildings would be required. It would not cost much to obtain such advice, and it is most necessary that it should be obtained, as this heating apparatus, on which a considerable sum was originally spent, is now lying idle. When the cold weather comes on, it will be impossible to heat the old buildings, which consist mostly of single rooms, by open fires.

Sewage
disposal.

A sewage tank has been built on the farm, to which all the sewage is now pumped.

Works carried
out.

Four additional windows have been put in the dining-hall, which add greatly to the lighting and ventilation of that room. The kitchen has been remodelled and re-tiled, and the male hospital corridor has been re-floored.

Water supply.

The supply of water during the past summer has been found sufficient for the wants of the institution.

Removal of
piggeries.

At present the old piggeries, which, owing to their close proximity to the main building and store, proved a nuisance, are being removed, and re-built in a more suitable position on the farm.

Conduct.

The patients in all parts of the buildings were quiet and well-behaved. No complaints, except on the score of detention, were made.

Dietary.

The behaviour at dinner was good, and this is to be wondered at, as the meal consisted of nothing but cocoa and bread—a very meagre fare, and a meal ill-suited to the Irish taste.

The Committee might consider the advisability of giving bacon and cabbage, or fish for dinner, in lieu of cocoa on Wednesdays.

Clothing.

The dress of both sexes was neat and suitable.

The women's gowns are decently made and varied in colour, so as to take away, as far as possible, from the institutional look. A little attention to these small details does much to render the female patients happy and contented.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that, exclusive of ward cleaners, 32 per cent. of the men and over 71 per cent. of the women find some useful work to do.

These figures show a very small proportion of the men engaged at work—only 59 being employed on the farm. Of course the weather at the present time is ill-suited for outdoor labour. Every effort should, however, be made to induce the male patients to occupy themselves at some useful work. The land attached to the asylum ought to afford occupation for a larger number, and, with new and more commodious shops, others might interest themselves at various trades. The large number of women employed is deserving of every praise.

Fifty-eight per cent. are able to attend to their religious duties. On last Sunday 302 were present at Mass, and 22 at the Protestant Service.

MARY-
MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

During the past year no change has been made in the strength of the staff, which gives a proportion of about 1 attendant to 13 patients. At night, 3 men and 3 women are on duty in the wards.

Religious
Administration.
Staff.

Sixteen of the staff—9 men and 7 women—hold the certificate of training of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in the course of staff training in mental nursing laid down by that body, and instruction will be given by the medical staff during the winter months to a number of others, who hope to pass the next examination.

All the books and medical records are properly and carefully kept by Dr. McClaughry, the Assistant Medical Officer.

Medical
records.

It is gratifying to find that the Committee have borne testimony to the good results of Dr. Coffey's administration of the asylum, in his capacity as Resident Medical Superintendent, by passing a resolution in praise of the work done by him.

Successful
administration
by Medical
Superintendent

30th October, 1907.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

Since the last annual inspection of this asylum, Dr. Taylor, who had served as Medical Superintendent for twenty years, has retired on pension, and has been succeeded by Dr. Donaldson, who had held the post of Assistant Medical Officer since 1886.

Inspected on
20th and 21st
November,
1907.

The new building, to contain 120 patients, is now completed, and was handed over by the contractor on the 11th of this month. It still remains to furnish it, and to lay out the grounds.

Retirement of
Dr. Taylor, and
appointment of
Dr. Donaldson
as Resident
Medical Super-
intendent.

Completion of
new block.

Furnishing of
building, &c.

Contracts have been taken for the provision of suitable furniture, such as is now generally found in use in modern asylums, and the patients are laying out the grounds in accordance with the plans of Mr. Sheppard, the well-known authority on landscape gardening.

The boundary wall, to protect the patients from the railway, has been built, and it is to be hoped that the new block will, at an early date, be occupied by patients.

Erection of
boundary wall.

This will, in some degree, relieve the overcrowding which is at present so apparent on every side, and which renders the care and treatment of the patients a matter of so much difficulty and danger.

When this additional accommodation is in use, the proposed additions to the main building—embracing the raising of the one-storied blocks; the enlargement of the laundry and kitchen; and the erection of new stores—can be taken in hand.

Proposed
additions and
alterations in
main building.

I would again draw attention to the importance of providing tele- Necessity for
phonic communication between the various buildings, so often referred to in previous reports. This is now even more necessary, as the communication patients will be more scattered in the various blocks when the new building is in occupation.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.	A new drying closet has been erected in the laundry, which greatly facilitates the means of carrying on the work of this department.
Laundry.	In any further alterations, receiving and issuing rooms should be provided, so that the workers may not be interfered with by patients and attendants bringing clothes in and out.
Objectionable site of piggeries.	Complaints have been made to the Committee as to the insanitary state of the land steward's house, owing to the close proximity of the piggeries. No doubt, the smell arising from them must be considered most objectionable to the inhabitants both of the land steward's and also of the head attendant's house. The removal of the block of piggeries adjoining these houses, and facing the canal, would do away with any just cause of complaint.
Statistics.	During the period under review 161 patients (78 men and 83 women) have been admitted; 99 (46 men and 53 women) have been discharged; and 57 (35 men and 22 women) have died—leaving 859 patients (471 men and 388 women) in residence at the present time.
	These figures show a decrease of three men and an increase of eight women since last visit.
Increase of females.	During the last two years the statistics have shown a decrease in the number of men, and an increase in the number of women. In last year's report it was pointed out that some increase on the female side can only be expected, owing to the disparity of numbers between the sexes in the asylum, which statistics show does not exist to the same extent amongst the insane in the district.
Death rates.	The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the year 1906 was low on the male and higher on the female side, viz., 5.7 amongst the males and 8.0 amongst the females. There is nothing to account for this higher percentage on the female side, as the returns show that all the deaths were from natural causes, and none were due to epidemic disease. In no case did the Coroner hold an inquest. It is, however, to be regretted that in no case was the cause of death verified by <i>post-mortem</i> examination.
No inquests. No autopsies.	
Zymotic disease.	The only zymotic diseases which visited the asylum were erysipelas, which attacked one patient, and influenza.
Casualties.	The serious casualties consisted of fractures or dislocations of bones, the result of falls or of assaults by other patients. In one case amputation of the hand was necessary, owing to an injury sustained by being caught in a mangle, and, in another, laceration of the urethra resulted from a kick.
No seclusion. Restraint.	There has been no seclusion, but restraint had to be adopted on two occasions, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.
Improvements.	Since the last visit was paid—although the wards still continue greatly overcrowded—much has been done to improve them by introducing objects of interest and amusement, and means of comfort—such as plants, flowers, pictures, bright curtains, and covers for the tables.
Clothing.	The dress of the patients has also been improved, and efforts have been made to foster the women's natural taste for dress by diversity of colour in their gowns, and small items of finery, which tend so much to their peace and contentment.

The returns of employment show that—excluding those only engaged in cleaning the wards—38 per cent. of the men and 73 per cent. of the women are engaged at useful work.

It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to raise the percentage of men employed, but at this season of the year it is difficult to find suitable work.

It may here be suggested that small inducements to industry, such as butter and afternoon tea, should be given to patients engaged at useful work, such as tradesmen and laundry workers, as in other similar institutions.

Additional workshops are badly wanted. At present the Upholsterer, Shoemaker, and Tailor work in a timber building originally erected as a cholera shed. It is now entirely too small for the numbers engaged at the various trades. Additional shops might easily and economically be provided by the erection of wooden or concrete buildings, which would, for the present at least, meet the needs of the various departments, by providing room for the employment of additional patients, and by affording space for the proper working of the various trades, thus ministering to the patients' welfare, and to the economical working of the establishment.

At present about 80 women are taken out for country walks once a week, weather permitting, and it is to be hoped that, within an early date, walks will be instituted for the exercise of the men, so that, as far as possible, the airing courts, which have always been so objectionable a feature in the management of this institution, may be disused.

Over 50 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to the ministrations of religion in accordance with the creeds to which they belong, and in no asylum are there more facilities for doing so, as not only are there four paid Chaplains, who attend constantly to the wants of the members of their flocks, but also two handsome Chapels, both of which have been lately painted and decorated.

An excellent dinner was served in the diningroom, of which the patients partook with great relish. Their behaviour was excellent, and the service of the meal was carried out in an orderly and civilized manner. Perhaps it may be found possible to serve two dinners in the diningroom—one for males and one for females—and thus lessen the numbers who have at present to dine in their wards.

The provisions seen in the stores appeared to be of good quality.

At a future date, the Committee might take into consideration Dr. Donaldson's recommendations as to changes in the dietary, which, without increasing the cost, would afford greater variety.

The strength of the staff in actual charge of the insane is unchanged, Staff and gives a proportion of one attendant to over 13 patients on each side. This is not a strong staff, and, therefore, when the new block is opened, it will be necessary to strengthen it, as the male patients will be then so scattered that additional supervision will be called for.

Dr. Donaldson has asked for two additional day attendants and one night attendant. This would appear a very moderate estimate of the requirements, and it may be found necessary, when the block is occupied, to ask for further help during the day time.

There is one matter to which the attention of the Committee should be drawn, without in any way wishing to infringe on their special prerogative, or to seem to interfere with the economical working of the institution. The importance of obtaining useful and intelligent

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.
Employment.

Inducements
to industry.

Religious
ministrations.

Service of
meals, conduct
dietary, and
provisions.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.Wages of
female staff.

Records.

Medical staff.

members of the staff is so great that it is only right to call attention to the very low wages for girls coming into the institution to undertake the responsible duties of nursing the insane, viz., £10 per annum. This must surely be below the ordinary wages for female labour outside, and cannot attract young women qualified, by education and mental capacity, for such posts.

The various books and records continue to be carefully kept.

Dr. Conlon now acts as Senior Assistant Medical Officer, and Dr. Neary has been appointed to succeed him as Junior Assistant Medical Officer.

21st November, 1907.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.Inspected on
23rd October,
1907.Medical
records now
properly kept.Heating and
hot water
apparatus.Construction
of veranda for
treatment of
tuberculous
cases.Re-laying of
diningroom
floor.Erection of
cottage for
plumber.Accommodation
for
female staff.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Since the date of the last annual report on this asylum the arrangements made for the apportionment of the duties of the Medical Staff have worked satisfactorily, in so far that the statutory medical records are now properly kept. This work, however, throws much clerical and routine labour on the resident medical staff, as the Visiting Physician only does the consulting work.

As regards structural improvements, the most important works carried out under contract during the period under review have been the building of the chimney in connection with the steam boiler, and the erection of an apparatus for heating the wards by the exhaust steam from the boilers. These extensive and important works are—so far as the building of the chimney and the erection of the pipes through the wards are concerned—now almost completed.

It is also proposed to obtain an extra supply of heat by means of the application of "live" steam. As the latter work is not completed, and as the outside temperature is now fairly warm, it is not yet possible to express an opinion as to the efficiency of the new heating system.

A veranda is at present being erected at the Male Hospital, in order to afford open air treatment for tuberculous patients. The roof of this veranda, which is of corrugated iron, will, unfortunately, deprive the wards of much light and sunshine.

It does not appear that the plans, etc., for this work have received the approval of the Lord Lieutenant as required by the provisions of section 9 (4) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and the necessary steps should, therefore, be taken to submit them for His Excellency's statutory approval, which will be required before the expenditure involved can be passed by the Auditor.

The flooring of the diningroom having given way at one end, wood-block flooring, laid on concrete, is being substituted.

A cottage has been built for the plumber at the entrance gate to Petitswood, but the plans for this work also do not appear to have received the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

Some improvement has been made in the sleeping accommodation for the female staff, by the conversion of a sittingroom into a bedroom, so that there are now only five beds in each room; but the Committee will, no doubt, admit that, even yet, the accommodation provided for the junior female staff does not afford that privacy and comfort which young girls entering such an establishment have a right to expect.

No steps have as yet been taken to improve the condition of the single rooms in the main building, the floors of which were never boarded, and are composed of asphalt, which must be very cold for old and debilitated patients, who oftentimes wander about during the greater part of the night. A covering of cork carpeting would not cost much, and would render these rooms better fitted for the use of the insane.

Since the last report was made on the 2nd November, 1906, 153 Statistics, patients (92 men and 61 women) have been admitted; 81 (52 men and 29 women) have been discharged; one man escaped; and 62 (36 men and 26 women) have died—leaving on the books of the institution at the present date the names of 945 patients (534 men and 411 women).

The existing sleeping accommodation is only for 864 patients, so Overcrowding, that the buildings are much overcrowded, and no provision has yet been made for the insane in the workhouses of the district, numbering at present 124.

The deaths were all from natural causes—tubercolar disease being Deaths, responsible for 24 per cent. of the total number. One was due to enteric fever.

In nine of the deaths, the cause was verified by *post mortem* examination. Autopsies.

In no case was a Coroner's inquest considered necessary. No inquests

Only four serious casualties are recorded. The injuries sustained consisted in two cases of dislocations of bones, caused by falls. In one case a fractured rib was received in a struggle with an attendant. This casualty appears to have resulted from the patient falling against the iron bar of a bed. In the fourth case a scalp wound was sustained from a blow of a spade given by another patient.

The only zymotic diseases reported since last inspection were two cases Zymotic of erysipelas and two cases of enteric fever, which attacked a male patient disease. and an attendant. The disease ended fatally in the case of the patient.

Twenty-nine men and seven women were secluded—the men on 121 occasions for 750 hours, and the women on 129 occasions for 741 hours in all.

Restraint was resorted to in one case, to prevent the removal of surgical Restraint. dressings.

One man effected his escape, and as he was not re-captured, his Escapes. name was taken off the register.

Eight patients attempted to escape, and were absent for periods ranging from a night to twelve days. One man who was absent for five days returned of his own accord.

Eighty-one patients (37 men and 44 women), or 8·6 per cent. of the Cases in bed. total number resident, were found in bed to-day. The good effect of bed treatment in certain cases of insanity, especially in the earlier stages of acute insanity, is acknowledged. Many of these patients, however, are kept in bed for very long periods. In any event it certainly seems Objections to unjustifiable that the acutely insane should be coerced to remain in bed nursing by the assistance of chronic patients, as such treatment can only lead patients. to cruelty and ill-usage. The duty of attending on the insane devolves on the asylum staff, and nothing can justify the duty being transferred to those who are themselves considered irresponsible.

The number of patients usefully employed amounts on the male side Employment. to 58 per cent. of the whole number, and on the female side to almost 40 per cent. This asylum is amply provided with land, and full use

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

appears to be made of it as a means of engaging the male patients at outdoor work. Efforts should, however, be made to raise the percentage on the female side, so as to equal that of the men.

Conduct.

Clothing.

The behaviour of both sexes in the wards and in the dining-hall was deserving of praise. There was very little noise or excitement. All were neatly and suitably dressed.

Dietary.

Attention was called in last year's report to the want of potatoes at the dinner, except on two days of the week. The ration of meat is very small, so that potatoes, which form the most congenial food for an Irishman, must be much wanted to satisfy the men's appetites.

On Mondays and Wednesdays the dinner consists of bread and soup. Even one pound of potatoes given on these days to each patient would add much to their comfort.

Cooking.

The meat at dinner seemed tough, but when seen afterwards in the store no fault could be found with it. Perhaps if kept longer and cooked more carefully, it would be sufficiently tender.

Substitution of
delf for en-
amelled ware.

Delf is now being substituted for the enamelled ware, a change which adds greatly to the comfort of the patients.

Religious
ministration.

Forty-three per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. 395 were present at Mass, and sixteen went to the Protestant Services last Sunday.

New cemetery.
Burials.

A new cemetery has now been made on the asylum grounds, and the regulations with reference to burials there are carefully attended to.

Staff.

Two farm attendants have been added to the staff, and there are now on the male side, in addition to the tradesmen, farm attendants, etc., a head attendant; seven charge attendants; and twenty-six ordinary attendants.

On the female side—in addition to the cooks, hall maid, kitchen maids, laundresses, workroom attendants, etc.—there are two head nurses, five charge nurses, and nineteen ordinary nurses.

These figures give a ratio of one attendant to sixteen patients on the male side, and of one nurse to seventeen patients on the female side in actual charge of the insane in the wards.

The attendants coming in are of a good stamp, and a standard of height is laid down, so that the candidates may be physically qualified for their posts.

Necessity for
instructing
staff.

No lectures or special instructions are given to those entering the service of the institution, owing to the weakness of the medical staff. This is unfortunate, as candidates for employment in such institutions look forward to obtaining better posts, and should be afforded the advantage of training when they are young. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every effort will be made to re-introduce such training for the junior members of the staff, as it cannot be expected that they will continue to take an interest in their duties, unless they are afforded opportunities of obtaining a due understanding of the work in which they are engaged.

Records.

As already stated, the books are now up to date. The Case-books, with the exception of a few late entries in the Male Case-book, are carefully written up, and the other books required under the Rules are kept up for both the male and female sides.

Medical staff.

A *locum tenens* did duty during the holidays for the Medical Staff.

23rd October, 1907.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

At the conclusion of my inspection of this asylum I am able to report that a great improvement has taken place in its condition within the last few years. The wards are bright and comfortable; the dayrooms suitably furnished, papered with bright paper, and decorated with plants, pictures, and other objects of interest.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.Inspected on
16th and 17th
October, 1907.

Improvements.

Experience has taught that these little matters have so great an influence on the conduct and condition of the insane—by causing peace and quietude, and inducing the patients to exercise control over their actions and to conduct themselves with propriety—that the small trouble and expense incurred thereby are well repaid.

The dormitories are well ventilated, and their condition and the cleanliness of the bedding reflect credit on the staff.

dormitories
and bedding.

There has not been much done in the matter of building work since the visit of my colleague last year.

The only important work carried out has been the laying of a pipe to carry the sewage directly into the river. As no provision has been made for purification, or for the separation of the solid from the liquid effluent, the legality of this method of disposal is questionable. Steps should, therefore, be taken to introduce a well-designed system of sewage disposal.

The changes which have occurred amongst the asylum population since the date of last inspection, on the 6th November, 1906, include the admission of 173 patients (99 men and 74 women); the discharge of 109 (75 men and 34 women); and the death of 51 (31 men and 20 women)—leaving at the present date 755 patients (406 men and 350 women) in residence.

These figures differ very little from the statistics of past years, with the exception of the satisfactory reduction of the death rate, which, during the year 1906, was 11.2 per cent. of the average number resident; while for the past 11 months it has been only 6.8 per cent.

Death rate.

There has been a net increase of 13 patients since the date of last visit, the men having decreased by 7, and the women having increased by 20. This increase is evidently due to the falling off in the death rate, as there is very little apparent increase amongst the admissions.

The deaths call for no special remarks. None were the result of accident or suicide, with the exception of one case in which death was caused by drinking corrosive poison before admission. This case, and another, in which death resulted from effusion of blood on the brain, after acute mania, formed the subject of Coroners' inquests.

Death caused by drinking corrosive poison before admission. Inquests.

Although the death rate has been low, the general health of the institution cannot be considered satisfactory. Dysentery, enteric fever, and other zymotic diseases may be said to have been continually in the asylum during the period under review. There were seven cases of enteric fever, with four deaths; 13 cases of dysentery, with 4 deaths; 1 case of erysipelas; 1 case of measles, and 4 cases of scarlatina.

Health.
Zymotic disease.

In 12 cases, or in 24 per cent. of the total number, the cause of death was verified by post mortem examination.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.
—
Casualties.

The serious casualties were three in number, viz. :—

- (1) fracture of thigh, the result of a fall caused by an assault by another patient;
- (2) fracture of arm, from a fall when coming down stairs; and
- (3) scalp wounds caused by a fall over a bedstead—the patient being blind.

Escape. There was only one attempt to escape, in which case the patient was absent for two days before he was retaken.

No seclusion. There is no record of any resort to seclusion, but restraint by locked gloves has been used every night in the case of a girl, to prevent her

from continually mutilating her fingers; and, in the case of a man, by day for about a fortnight, and by night from the 23rd May to the present date, with one or two short intervals, to prevent him from tearing his bed clothing, etc. Dr. Carre, who is fully alive to the objection to restraint, will, no doubt, do all in his power to resort to mechanical means of treatment only when it is absolutely necessary.

Clothing. The patients were neatly and properly dressed.

Conduct. At dinner, as well as in the wards, they behaved with great propriety, and there was very little noise. The meal was served with due regard to decency; the tablecloths were clean; and knives and forks were provided for all except the most troublesome.

Dietary and quality of meat. The dinner consisted of beef and cabbage. The meat, however, seemed very tough and uninviting. When seen in the store it could not be considered prime meat, by any means. The cattle are driven to the asylum, and inspected before being slaughtered; but it appears that under the terms of the contract the age limit is nine years, and as it is found almost impossible to decide this limit, cattle of any age have to be accepted. A contract for prime or heifer beef—as is usual in institutions such as this—would not involve a much higher price, and would insure that the supply would be wholesome food and in accordance with the contract.

Bacon might with advantage be more frequently used, as it is the food best suited to the Irish people, and is economical.

Employment. The returns show that 49 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women—after deducting those only employed at bed-making—are engaged at some industry. These percentages are satisfactory, and show the advantage obtained from the land attached to the asylum, upon which 157 men are engaged at farm work.

Religious ministrations. The attendance at Divine Service comprises about 72 per cent. of the patients. On last Sunday 372 attended Mass, whilst over 160 attended the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist Services.

Staff. The Chaplains of the different denominations are most regular in their attendance.

Staff. The staff of attendants and nurses on duty by day, exclusive of tradesmen, laundrymaids and hallmaids, who also do some ward duty, gives a proportion of one attendant to over 17 male patients, and of one nurse to over 16 female patients.

For night duty there are three men and four women.

Fifteen male attendants and ten nurses have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and lectures are given by the Assistant Medical Officer for the benefit of those who are anxious to obtain this certificate.

OSLAGH
ASYLUM.
—
Training of
staff.

The books and registers, including the notes in the Case-book, and Medical records of *post mortem* examinations, do credit to the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. O'Doherty.

17th October, 1907.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM.
(INCLUDING PORTRANE.)

RICHMOND
and PORTRANE
ASYLUMS.
—

RICHMOND.

The improvements in the wards of the male house at this asylum have been continued. No. 7 ward has been remodelled, in a manner similar to No. 6, by the removal of some useless walls; the introduction of more light; and the renewal of the flooring. These two wards now form so strong a contrast to the condition of the rest of the building as to afford an unanswerable plea for the continuation of similar improvements.

The condition of wards Nos. 1 and 2, above all, call for the attention of the Committee. In No. 1 dayroom there are 103 patients, representing all forms of mental diseases. Here the noisy and excited and the young and old are crowded together in one room, with results prejudicial to that peace and quietude which tend to foster mental improvement.

The means of improving this state of things—at least as far as the building will allow—would be to separate the patients by dividing the existing dayroom and the dormitory overhead—each into a dayroom and dormitory—leaving half the occupants of the existing dayroom on the ground floor, and bringing the other half to the dayroom thus provided on the first story.

The cost of a glass partition between the pillars in these rooms would not be much, and, if the rooms were painted and furnished, and supplied with pictures and a few objects of interest and amusement, certainly the result could not fail to show an improvement on the existing conditions. The Committee have only to see the dayroom for themselves when crowded with patients, to realize how much improvement is needed, and, perhaps, they could then arrive at some more effective remedy for the amelioration of the condition of these patients. The plan above suggested has economy and simplicity to recommend it.

An object lesson on the improvement which may be effected by the segregation of the insane can be seen in the wards occupied by the more troublesome female patients, where, by the division of the dayroom into two, an improvement has resulted in the conduct and habits of the occupants.

RICHMOND
—
Inspected on
16th, 17th and
18th Dec.,
1907.
—
Remodelling
of wards.

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.

It is to be regretted that No. 7 male ward—the ward so lately modernised—has had to be converted into a visiting room for the friends of the male patients, although any other part of the male building would have served for this purpose without depriving the insane of the advantages which this ward now affords.

Kitchen.

The kitchen of the male department, originally erected to meet temporary requirements, might with advantage be converted into a permanent building by replacing the woodwork with concrete walls.

Precautions
against fire.

Attention must be again called to the danger arising from the passage between one of the wooden buildings and the laundry. If a fire broke out in either of these buildings, the passage would act as a means of conducting the flames from one building to the other. As the passage is not now used, no object is gained by its retention. Even the removal of the side boards would lessen the danger.

Painting and
plastering
required.

A good deal of painting and decoration has been done, but much remains to be done in this direction. The plastering of some of the rough walls in the male house would tend much to give an air of comfort to the surroundings, whilst it certainly would do much to improve the sanitary condition of the building.

Statistics.

Since the visit paid to the two asylums of the district in October of last year, 622 patients, in the proportion of 343 men to 279 women, have been admitted; 362 have been discharged; and 265 have died—leaving 2,912 patients at present on the register.

Of these 1,483 are men, and 1,429 are women.

Five patients are absent on probation, and two men by escape, so that the actual number in residence is 2,905, viz., 1,479 men and 1,426 women.

Of these, 1,577 (750 men and 827 women) reside at the Richmond Asylum, whilst 1,328 (729 men and 599 women) are at Portman.

Death by
drowning.

In only one case was death the result of misadventure, and this occurrence did not take place within the precincts of the institution. The patient was out on trial when she was found drowned in a canal.

Coroner's
inquests.

In this and four other cases the cause of death was the subject of inquiry by the coroner. In all the other cases death was found to be due to natural causes. In one case a fractured rib was discovered before death, but, as this injury had nothing to do with the fatal result, a verdict of death from dysentery was returned.

Causes of
death.

Twenty-six per cent. of the deaths on the male side at the Richmond were caused by general paralysis of the insane, and 25 per cent. of the total deaths were due to consumption. Only three are returned as caused by dysentery.

Autopsies

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 44 instances—showing the very satisfactory proportion of 24 per cent. in which the cause of death was thus verified.

Zymotic
disease.

The amount of zymotic disease which visited the institution was not large. There were 24 cases of dysentery, 11 of erysipelas, 1 of enteric fever, and 1 of scarlatina.

Thirteen serious casualties have occurred during the period under review—all, with one exception, being fractures or dislocations of bones. In the cases in which any information could be obtained on the subject, the injuries were sustained either as the result of falls or of assaults by other patients. The exception was a severe wound from breaking glass.

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.

In one case in which a dislocation of the shoulder joint was sustained, no history of the injury could be obtained, but the patient suffered from attacks of great excitement, and the injury probably occurred in one of these attacks. In another case, in which one of the patient's ribs was found to be broken, the cause could not be ascertained, even the patient herself being unable to offer any explanation.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the patients since last visit. No restraint.

One hundred and fifteen men and 33 women have been secluded—the ~~Section~~ men on 926 occasions for 10,484 hours, and the women on 777 occasions for 3,799 hours in all.

Four men attempted to escape, and were brought back after some days' absence. Two, however, escaped, and have not been retaken.

Twenty-nine men and 91 women are confined to bed, suffering, for the most part, from diseases generally found amongst the insane. Seven were in bed on account of mental excitement.

At present 44 men and 9 women suffer from general paralysis of the insane.

Amongst this large number of patients suffering from various forms of nervous disease, the absence of bedsores deserves to be recorded, and the condition of the female hospital, where there are so many bed-ridden cases, does great credit to the nurse in charge.

If this ward is to be retained as a hospital, attention may be called to the recommendation made in last year's report, that a lift should be provided, by which the food could be brought upstairs, as at present the labour and delay involved in bringing up provisions must be very great.

The means of occupation continue to be a special feature in this asylum, and result in affording employment for a very large number, viz., 64 per cent. of the men, and 72 per cent. of the women, exclusive of bedmakers. These high percentages are most creditable to the management of the institution. All the material required for the men's jackets and the women's dresses, as well as all the flannel and blankets, are woven in the asylum.

Almost 50 per cent. of the patients are able to be present at the services of the religious denominations to which they belong, and the Chaplains are constant in their attendance.

The patients of both sexes were neat and tidy in their persons, and suitably dressed.

Condition and clothing.

In the two dining halls, where a considerable number were collected for dinner, the behaviour of both sexes was wonderfully good. The service of dinner, consisting of meat and potatoes, followed by rice pudding, was served with order and due regard to the preservation of civilised habits, by providing tablecloths, plates, dishes, and knives and forks.

Conduct,
meals, and
dietary.

RICHMOND ASYLUM. The strength of the staff continues unchanged, and gives a proportion of one attendant to almost 14 patients on the male side, and of one nurse to 15 patients on the female side.

Night nursing. On night duty there are 11 men and 18 women—a staff which proves sufficient for the proper care of the patients during the night, with the result that this morning no beds were found wet on either side, and only two females are returned as being wet during the day.

Training of staff. Of the total staff 42 of each sex hold the certificate of having satisfied the examiners of their proficiency in the course of training in the care of the insane laid down by the Medico-Psychological Association, and at present 14 men and 16 women are preparing for the next examination.

Medical records. The medical care of the patients receives special attention. The careful notes kept by the Medical Officers bear evidence of the pains taken to record the changes which occur in each case. The case-books are illustrated by photographs.

Medical staff. Dr. Norman continues to be assisted by Drs. Cullinan, Fleury, Redington, and Dwyer.

18th December, 1907.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 19th and 20th Dec., 1907.

Painting, &c., required.

Objects of interest required.

Works carried out.

Laying out of grounds.

Erection of houses for staff.

Wooden buildings.

PORTRANE.

This asylum stands sadly in need of painting and decoration. It may, however, be stated that a painter has been appointed, and there is, therefore, every prospect that this most essential work will now be taken in hand. The asylum has been some years in occupation, and as yet little has been done to modify the cheerless aspect of a new building. The day-rooms are still, in most instances, devoid of all those objects of interest and amusement—such as pictures, books, plants, birds, bright table-covers, and curtains—which do so much to render such rooms bright and homelike.

During the year, French drains have been laid, and concrete walks have been formed in front of the asylum, but the progress made in the last couple of years in laying out the grounds appears slow. The high mounds of earth which were left when the asylum was taken over from the contractor, provided a source of occupation for many years; but years are passing by and the immediate front of the asylum still remains a cheerless waste, covered with loose stones, which are not only an eyesore, but a source of danger to the inmates. As stated in former reports, the work of picking up stones and wheeling barrows is most suitable for demented patients, who are scarcely sufficiently intelligent to do farm work, and of whom there are so many in this asylum.

During the year several houses have been built for members of the staff, and a new heating apparatus has been installed in one of the wooden buildings.

The remaining wooden blocks, which have been for some time untenanted, are now being fitted up for the reception of some of the lunatic inmates of the workhouses of the district.

The various workshops continue to afford a large amount of employment, and the several trades, such as tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, upholstery, brushmaking, and tin-work, show a large return of work Employment. done. The materials for the men's jackets and the women's gowus, and also flannel and blankets, are manufactured in the institution.

PORTSMOUTH
ASYLUM.

At this season of the year there is little doing on the farm, so that the number thus employed is at its lowest. In all 273 men and 210 women—leaving out of count those only employed in the wards—or about 36 per cent. of the whole number, find something to do. It is to be hoped that when the weather improves the percentage of men employed will be increased.

About 50 per cent. of the patients are able to be present at Divine Religious Service in their respective places of worship. The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and their books are kept in accordance with ^{Administration.} asylum regulations.

There are at present in the institution 1,328 patients (729 men and ^{Statistics.} 599 women).

As no admission, discharge, or daily statement books are kept, nor is there any clerk to keep them, it is impossible to give any separate returns of the admissions or discharges.

Forty-eight men and 31 women died during the period since last visit. Deaths. The deaths were all due to ordinary and natural causes, which in 47 cases, or in almost 60 per cent. of the whole number, were verified by ^{Autopsies.} post-mortem examination. This percentage is creditable to the medical staff—as showing the interest taken in their professional work.

In 30 cases, or in nearly 38 per cent. of the total number, death was ^{Causes of} due to tubercular disease. Four deaths were due to general paralysis ^{Death.} of the insane, and at present 2 men and 4 women are suffering from that disease.

The only infectious disease which appears to have visited the institution was erysipelas, which attacked 3 men and 5 women—ending fatally ^{disease.} in one case.

Since last visit, two men and 4 women were secluded—the men on ^{Seclusion.} three occasions for 22 hours, and the women on 8 occasions for 38 hours in all.

There is no record of any resort to restraint.

No restraint.

One man escaped, and not having since been heard of, his name has ^{Escapes.} been struck off the books. Nine attempted to get away, but were brought back after a short absence.

Six casualties are reported, resulting in fractures of bones, due either ^{Casualties.} to falls or to assaults by other patients.

Eighteen men and 25 women were confined to bed, and of these 25 ^{Health.} were seriously ill.

Both men and women were fairly quiet and orderly during the visit. Conduct. The complaints were principally as regards detention. One man complained of ill-treatment by an attendant, but on investigation this was found to be undoubtedly due to delusions.

Both men and women were decently dressed and clean in their persons, but it is with regret that attention is called to the large number of ^{Condition and} clothing.

PORTRANE
ASYLUM,
—
Nursing.

cases recorded as wet and dirty during the day in some of the wards. The numbers recorded as being found in that state during the night were 3 men and 11 women, which, considering the number and class of patients, is a creditable record, and would show that the night staff attended to their duties, but the records of some wards show that, during the day, an excessive number are so returned. Every effort should, therefore, be made by the asylum staff to improve the faulty habits of the patients under their charge. It must be allowed that a large number of the patients here are in a very demented state, requiring very careful attention, but there is no reason to suppose that, if that attention were given, there would be any greater difficulty in keeping the patients clean by day than at night, or that the daily reports should show a greater number of untidy patients here than at the Richmond, or any other asylum with a similar class of patients.

Service of
meals.

A great number of the men, and some of the women, dine together in the dining hall. The remainder of the women dine in the passage or in their wards. The diningroom even yet is greatly overcrowded and, as a result, it is difficult to serve the meal. The service is, therefore, still slow. If it could be managed, the women should all dine elsewhere, or at different hours. The distribution of the food would be greatly accelerated by the provision of waggons to carry the food from the kitchen to the tables.

Beds and bed
clothing.

The bedding was clean and in good order, and the bedsteads are of excellent pattern, but there are no under-blankets, and the bedclothes, for this season of the year, would seem to be too light. The over clothes, consisting of sheet, blankets, and rug, only weigh 13 lbs., whereas the weight for winter bedclothes should be from 18 to 20 lbs. at least.

Staff.

The staff in attendance on the insane inmates in the wards consists on the male side of 8 charge and 41 ordinary attendants by day, and on the female side of 7 charge and 30 ordinary nurses. Four of these latter, however, are employed in the laundry, and cannot, therefore, be looked on as on duty in the wards. The proportion on the male side would be one attendant to about 15 patients, and on the female side one nurse to about 18 patients.

The night staff consists of a head and eight ordinary attendants on each side.

The female day staff must be looked on as comparatively weak, whilst the number on duty at night affords ample provision for the proper care of the patients.

As a general rule in asylums, the laundry maids are kept entirely separate from the nursing staff, and do no ward duty.

Training of
staff.

At present 27 male and 29 female attendants hold the certificates issued by the Medico-Psychological Association to those who have passed the examination in the course of training laid down by that Association, and 16 males and 15 females are preparing for the next examination.

Medical
records.

The various medical books and records, including the case-books, are now carefully kept. The latter are illustrated by photographs.

Medical staff.

The medical staff, consisting of Dr. Donelan, assisted by Drs. Forde and Flynn, is unchanged.

20th December, 1907.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

This asylum was last visited in April of the present year, but the last annual report was written on the 15th June, 1906, since which date the following changes have taken place amongst the inmates:—

SLIGO
ASYLUM.Inspected on
3rd and 4th
October, 1907.

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident on the 15th June, 1906,	401	271	672
Admitted since,	96	71	167
Discharged,	59	38	97
Died,	60	43	103
Remaining at present,	378	261	639

These figures show a decrease of 23 men and 10 women during the decreased past 16 months. This decrease would appear to be due to two causes, numbers, viz.:—

- (1) The falling off in the number of admissions as compared with the admissions of three or four years ago.
- (2) The increased death rate.

With regard to (1) the following table shows the number of admissions during each of the past 5 years:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902,	104	49	153
1903,	91	62	153
1904,	67	58	125
1905,	77	59	136
1906,	79	62	141

From these figures it will be seen that, although the falling off in the total number admitted, as compared with the numbers admitted some years ago, is comparatively small, there is a considerable decrease in the number of males coming into the asylum.

With regard to (2), as will be seen from the following table, the percentage of deaths in this asylum has been for some time past above the average for Irish District Asylums:—

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS ON DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT.

—	Sligo Asylum.	Average of all Irish District Asylums.
1902,	9.5	7.7
1903,	11.7	7.8
1904,	12.7	7.8
1905,	8.3	7.7
1906,	9.7	7.6

SLIGO
ASYLUM.

During the present year the percentage has still further increased—being at the rate of 16·4 per annum during the six months ending 30th June; 13·9 per annum for the 9 months ending 30th September; and 8·6 per annum for the 3 months from 1st July to 30th September.

Causes of
death.

There does not appear to be any assignable cause for this increased mortality; all the deaths were from natural causes; there was no epidemic disease, and only one case of fever amongst the patients during the period under review.

Tuberculosis is returned as the cause in 26 per cent. of the deaths, which is not above the average of the mortality from this disease in other Irish asylums. The principal cause is returned as the exhaustion of mania and melancholia. The deceased patients appear to have been of all ages; some having been inmates of the institution for many years, and others but a short time under care.

Autopsies.

In 8 cases, or in 7·8 per cent. of the total, the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination. In view of the high death rate, it is to be hoped that the medical staff will continue to pursue their investigations, in order to ascertain, if possible, the cause of this high mortality amongst the inmates of the asylum.

Casualties.

The only serious casualties recorded were:—

- (1) A compound fracture of the thumb, index, and third fingers, and general laceration of the hand of a male patient who was working in the laundry, resulting in the loss of the third finger. The patient fell from a ladder, and in trying to save himself his hand was caught in the machinery.
- (2) A Colles' fracture, resulting from a fall.

Health
statistics.

There are at present 18 patients of each sex confined to bed. Of these, 5 are seriously ill; 13 are in bed owing to debility or old age; 16 suffer from minor ailments; and one of each sex is kept in bed on account of excitement and violence.

Seclusion.

During the period under review, three men and three women have been secluded—the men on 10 occasions for 77 hours, and the women 9 occasions for 89 hours in all. During the same period restraint has been resorted to in the cases of 5 men and 4 women, for a total duration of 526 hours, on account of violence, to prevent suicide, or for surgical reasons. It is to be hoped that the Medical Officers will resort to the use of mechanical restraint only in cases where it is absolutely necessary.

Attempted
escapes.

Six male patients attempted to escape, and were absent at least one night from the asylum.

Religious
ministration.

Over 54 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties; 324 attend the Roman Catholic, and 25 the Protestant Chapel. The Chaplains visit regularly, and the regulations as regards burials are carefully attended to.

Conduct.

Both men and women were fairly quiet and well behaved. Their clothing is of good quality, but in some instances the patients would require to be more carefully looked after as regards tidiness, and on the female side much more attention should be given to the women's hair.

The bedding is clean, but the sheets are of a had colour, and would require to be much better washed. There is no excuse for this, as the asylum possesses an excellent laundry. Pillow covers are supplied for ^{Sligo} ~~Beds.~~ ~~Asylum.~~

All the provisions appeared to be of good quality. No improvement ^{Provisions.} has, however, been made in the service of the meals, and the dinner is still served in tin mugs, and eaten with spoons; and no tablecloths are ^{Service of} provided—a state of things which cannot tend to foster civilised ^{meals.} habits amongst the insane.

The number of patients employed at various industries, amounting ^{Employment.} to 63 per cent. on the male, and 54 per cent. on the female side, is deserving of every praise, as nothing tends so much to the happiness and welfare of the insane as occupation.

During the past year a considerable amount of work has been done ^{Works} by contract and outside labour, as well as by the asylum staff and ^{carried out.} patients. A range of steam cooking boilers and a potato steamer have been provided; the kitchen and two male diningrooms have been painted; steel joists have been inserted where the floors had sagged; a large dormitory has been plastered; and the ground around the Catholic Chapel has been cemented.

A great deal of necessary work still, however, remains to be done; ^{Further works} ~~required.~~ six single rooms on the female side and three on the male side have not yet been provided with shutters, and some of the windows are still boarded up; plastering is still required in the upper stories and in the laundry; painting and whitewashing are in many places urgently called for, although a great deal has been done in this way to improve the lower divisions on the male side. With the large number of artizans at present employed, it is to be hoped that all parts of the asylum will, at an early date, be brought into an equal state of good order.

The only additions to the staff during the period under review have ^{Staff.} been a plasterer and a slater. The number of artizans attached to this asylum is now large, compared with other similar institutions, whereas the staff of attendants in actual charge of the insane is numerically weak—giving a proportion of one attendant to 18 patients on the male side, and of 1 to over 15 on the female side—the proper proportion being 1 to 11 or 12.

Some of the nurses lately appointed would seem hardly to possess ^{Qualifications} the physical strength and height necessary for their occupation. A ^{of staff.} standard should be laid down by the Committee, as regards height and educational attainments, which would result in more suitable candidates being obtained for the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon attendants on the insane.

It is also to be hoped that arrangements will be made by the Medical Officers to institute, for the junior staff, a course of training in their duties.

The various medical books and records are kept up-to-date. The ^{Records} notes in the Case-book might be fuller, describing the mental condition of the patient at the time of making the note, and the evidence of insanity which requires the detention of the patient in the asylum.

SUGO
ASYLUM.
Further provision for
insane poor
of District
required.

It must not be lost sight of that, although the population of the Asylum has decreased, it is still much in excess of the accommodation provided in the buildings. The lunatics scattered through the various workhouses of the district, whose condition demands improvement, and for whose care the County Councils are responsible, must also be provided with accommodation where they could be properly cared for. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Committee to consider how the necessary provision for the insane can best be made.

4th October, 1907.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
4th July, 1907.
Statistics.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 4th July, and saw all the patients then resident, specially examining those of the admissions since the date of the previous visit, who still remained. The following table shows the changes amongst the inmates of the institution since the date of the last statutory inspection, on the 11th December, 1906:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register at last visit (11th December, 1906).	306	265	571
Admitted since,	26	17	43
Total,	332	282	614
Discharged recovered,	13	10	23
Discharged unrecovered,	4	1	5
Died,	12	6	18
Total,	29	17	46
On the register on the 4th July, 1907.	303	265	568
Absent on probation,	—	2	2
Absent on pass,	—	—	—
Absent by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on the 4th July, 1907,	303	263	566

Death rates.

As this table shows, the number of male patients on the register decreased by three, while the number of females remained unchanged, notwithstanding that the death rate had been very low. The general rate during the year 1906 was only 5 per cent. of the average number resident, that of the males being 4·6, and of the females 5·5 per cent.

No fatal
accidents,
suicides,
or
inquests.

The deaths during the period under review were all from natural causes, no fatal accidents or suicides having occurred, and in no case was it found necessary to hold a Coroner's Inquest.

Autopædis.
No bedsores.

In only one case was the cause of death verified by *post mortem* examination, and none of the patients were suffering from bed sores at the time of death.

Only one serious accident occurred, viz.:—the fracture of a male patient's right femur, as the result of an accidental fall.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

The records show that in February and March last four females were attacked by erysipelas, and six males and ten females and three members of the staff by influenza. The latter disease proved fatal in one case. There was also a fatal case of enteric fever amongst the staff, but none of the patients were attacked by it.

Casualty.
Zymotic disease.

Twenty-four patients were found in bed, of whom 10 (3 males and 7 females) were seriously ill, and 14 (5 males and 9 females) were suffering from minor ailments.

None of the patients were suffering from bed-sores, and there were no cases of General Paralysis of the Insane.

The epileptics numbered 38 (19 of each sex) and 10 (5 of each sex) were stated to be actively suicidal. Of the two latter classes, 31 (15 males and 16 females) are kept under special observation.

No less than 95 patients were raised by the attendants during the night before my visit, and, as a result of this careful attention on the part of the night staff, none of the beds in the asylum were reported as being wet in the morning.

The percentage of the recoveries on the admissions between the two visits was 53.5, viz.:—50 amongst the males and 58.8 amongst the females.

None of the patients effected their escape during the period under review.

A recreation ground for females has been provided on the south front of the asylum.

New recreation ground.

I saw the quiet patients in No. 2 Division going out for a walk in the country. They were well and comfortably dressed.

In No. 1 Female Reception Division such of the recent admissions as are excited and troublesome have to be treated in association with the refractory classes, an arrangement which is very undesirable.

If possible steps should be taken to afford all freshly occurring cases individual treatment.

It would be an advantage to have a Divisional List of patients kept in each ward, as is done in many asylums.

A marked improvement has been effected by reducing the number of patients in the female refractory ward from 60 to 48, as one troublesome patient excites others, and it is only by separating such cases into small groups that turmoil and excitement amongst them can be lessened.

On the day of my visit, 350 patients dined together in the main hall. They were quiet and orderly.

Service of meals.

I was glad to observe that all the male patients are now taken to the dining hall, the refractory classes dining after the others. It has not, however, been found feasible to adopt this course with the females.

As regards the dietary, I agree with the Medical Superintendent, with whom I discussed the matter, that on the days when bacon is given for dinner, the quantity allowed each patient should be increased from 6 to 8 ounces, and that the ration of beef should also be increased, so as to allow 6 ounces, cooked and without bone, instead of the present quantity uncooked and with bone.

**WATERFORD
ASYLUM.**
Working of
farm.

It is very difficult to obtain good potatoes at certain seasons of the year, and it would, therefore, be most desirable to grow enough on the asylum farm to last all the year round, which, I understand, could be done if 12 acres were planted.

Perhaps if the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee, with special knowledge of the subject, to supervise and direct farming operations, as a number of other asylum Committees do, it would be a great help to the Medical Superintendent in working the farm successfully and economically.

Restraint
and seclusion.

None of the patients were in restraint or seclusion at the time of my visit, but, since the date of last visit, mechanical restraint, by means of locked gloves, was used in the treatment of two females, for periods amounting to 457 hours in all, to prevent them from removing surgical dressings.

Two males were similarly treated for a total duration of 295 hours, and two males were restrained by a canvas jacket, in one case for 120 hours, also to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and in the other for 14 hours, to prevent him from injuring himself.

Three males were placed in seclusion on six occasions, for nine hours in all, and six females were secluded on eleven occasions for a total of 45 hours.

Religious
ministration.

The religious needs of the patients are carefully attended to, and on the Sunday preceding the date of my visit 354 patients (191 males and 163 females) were present at the Roman Catholic Service, and nine (three males and six females) at the Protestant Service.

Amusements
and recreation.

Dances are given regularly for the amusement of the patients, and are attended on an average by 52 males and 82 females, and there are also concerts occasionally during the winter months.

Two excursions to the seaside take place in the summer, but only about 40 or 50 patients are able to enjoy these outings.

Employment.

The following Table shows the number of patients employed on the day of my visit, and the nature of the employment:—

Nature of Employment.	Number.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	79	54
As garden or field labourers,	64	—
As storkeepers,	2	—
As mason,	1	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painters,	2	—
As tailors,	4	—
As shoemakers,	4	—
As upholsterers,	5	—
As weavers,	6	—
In the kitchen,	—	5
In the laundry,	—	31
In dining hall,	—	8
At needlework,	—	43
At knitting,	—	20
At miscellaneous work,	8	3
Total employed,	176	164

Such of the patients as are able to work under the supervision of the staff, have been engaged in laying out the grounds around the new hospitals, and making roads on the farm. They have also drained about four acres of land, and, at the time of my visit, they were engaged in erecting workshops for the Painter, Carpenter, and Upholsterer.

The new hospitals are now occupied, and as already stated, the grounds around them have been laid out and terraced.

No. 2 large dormitory on the male side would, in my opinion, be improved by breaking out two windows at the end.

No. 2 small male dormitory, and the corresponding dormitory on the female side, have only one exit, and it would, therefore, be desirable to provide an alternative means of escape from them, for use in the event of an outbreak of fire.

A shed is required for hair picking, as this is such a dusty occupation that, during fine weather, it is best carried on in the open air, but an outside shed is needed when this cannot be done.

Exclusive of the administrative staff and tradesmen, the attendants Staff in actual charge of the patients in the wards number 23 on the male, and 22 on the female side. The night staff consists of three males and four females.

It is desirable that, during the winter months, the attendants should receive instruction in the nature of their duties, with the view of enabling them to qualify for the certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

This matter is of such importance that the Committee should make it a condition of employment that every attendant entering the service must, within a reasonable time, obtain the proof of competency which the certificate affords.

Contributions in respect of the maintenance of twenty-nine patients (19 males and 10 females) are received from relatives, or out of their patients' own property, the rates of payment varying from £5 to £30 per annum.

Of the 568 patients on the register, 386 are primarily chargeable to the County, and 170 to the County Borough of Waterford, while 12 are classed as "criminal" lunatics, whose maintenance is paid for in full by the State, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 1, Edwd. VII., cap. 17.

I had separate interviews with six patients, who complained of being unjustly detained, and I afterwards examined the records of their cases, with patients and discussed them with the Medical Superintendent.

I examined the medical records, and found them carefully written up by Dr. FitzGerald, the Assistant Medical Officer, who seems to take a great interest in the discharge of his duties.

16th October, 1907.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Weeks carried
out.

Suggested
improvement.

Upholsterers'
shed required.

Training of
staff.

Paying

patients.

Chargeability.

170

12

Medical

records.

16th

October

1907.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

(INSPECTED ON 3rd April, 1907.)

I visited this institution to-day, and saw all the patients resident. Since the date of the last visit, on the 8th August, 1906, one gentleman and five ladies have been admitted as certified patients; one gentleman and four ladies have been discharged recovered, and two ladies uncovered; while one lady died—leaving fifteen gentlemen and fourteen ladies on the register as certified patients. One of the gentlemen is, however, absent on trial. Since the date of the last visit, three gentlemen and one lady came in as voluntary boarders, and the lady and four gentlemen who were residing in that capacity, left. There are now two boarders (both gentlemen) residing here voluntarily.

The cause of death was returned as anaemia in the case of the lady who died since last visit.

I had a long interview with the gentleman who was recently admitted, and, in my opinion, he will require to be carefully watched.

One of the ladies also requires constant supervision, as both of these patients suffer from mental depression.

I found the day rooms and sleeping rooms of the institution clean and well kept.

Nearly all the patients expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment.

The house is, fortunately, situated in the country, so that the patients are able to spend a great deal of time out of doors. During the summer, many of the gentlemen occupy themselves at haymaking, gardening, fruit-picking, etc., while in the winter some of them play golf, for which a short course has been provided in the grounds.

The general health has been very good, and no casualties have occurred.

Ten gentlemen and five ladies attend the ministrations of religion within the asylum, and three gentlemen and four ladies are able to go to church outside.

The records show that, since last visit, seclusion was used in the treatment of one gentleman, on three occasions, for twelve hours in all, and restraint, by means of a strait waistcoat, was used with one lady for seven hours, in consequence of her paroxysms of excitement.

The staff consists of a Matron, five male attendants, and six nurses.

3rd April, 1907.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

(INSPECTED ON 11th September, 1907.)

This licensed house was visited on the 11th September, and all the patients were seen. Since the date of the last visit, on the 3rd of last April, seven gentlemen have been admitted as certified patients, and two as voluntary boarders. There has been no admission under certificates on the female side, but one lady has been received as a

voluntary patient. There has been no death on either side. Three gentlemen have been discharged recovered, and one unrecovered, and three gentlemen residing under voluntary conditions have left. There are thus thirty-two patients—eighteen gentlemen and fourteen ladies—detained under certificates, and one lady and one gentleman reside as voluntary boarders.

It is doubtful if the two voluntary boarders fully understand their exact legal status. The proprietors should be careful only to receive as voluntary boarders patients who are desirous of submitting themselves to treatment, and who are capable of fully realising their position, and whose mental condition is such that they could not be legally certified as insane.

They should also be particular in furnishing to our Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sections 16 & 17, copies of all Admission Forms, and Notifications of Discharges and Deaths, as, in some cases, it appears from our registers, this important duty has been neglected.

The patients appear contented, and spend—to their great advantage—much of their time in the open air. The majority were taken to the seaside during the summer for change of air and scene. They have numerous indoor amusements.

On the day of my visit the patients had for breakfast bacon and eggs, with tea or coffee, and bread and butter. For dinner they had soup, roast mutton, and vegetables, followed by rice pudding, and, in the evening, tea and bread and butter, with jam or fruit.

There was no entry in the registers of restraint and seclusion since the date of the last inspection.

Due religious attendance has been given to the patients.

Since last visit one trained Head Nurse has been appointed.

12th September, 1907.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18th June, 1907.

This institution is at present undergoing alterations, which embrace the reconstruction of the rooms in the central block, so as to provide sufficient dining and living rooms for the numbers for which the house is licensed; with a glass passage connecting the kitchen with both sides; an alternative exit in case of fire; and a new lavatory.

There are to-day on the register of the asylum the names of fifty-four gentlemen. Since the last visit, in December, 1906, five have been admitted; one has been discharged unrecovered; and two have died.

The deaths have been registered as due to general paralysis of the insane, and heart disease, respectively.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains one entry, referring to the seclusion and restraint of one gentleman for three hours.

The only accident has been a sprained ankle.

Most of the gentlemen were in the open air at the time of the visit, and, with one or two exceptions, they appeared to enjoy excellent health. No one was in bed.

Fifteen are said to occupy their time in house, farm, and garden work.

Twenty-four go for walks in the country, and nine are taken out to drive.

Twenty-four gentlemen are able to be present at Mass, which is celebrated in the institution.

One of the patients complained that he never saw the Chaplain, but the Superior tells me he attends daily.

Various concerts and entertainments are stated to have been held during the winter, and during the summer months outdoor games, such as croquet, skittles, and football, are provided.

The staff consists of twelve members of the community, six paid attendants, and one night attendant.

The various books and registers are carefully kept.

18th June, 1907.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1st November, 1907.

I visited this institution to-day, and saw all the patients in residence, except one, who was out spending the day with a relative.

Since the date of my colleague's visit, on the 18th June last, four patients have been admitted, and three have been discharged recovered—leaving fifty-five resident.

One of the patients is not now insane, although he exhibits evidence of senile changes. He should, however, be discharged from certification as insane, while there would be no objection to his remaining in the institution as a voluntary boarder, should he wish to do so.

The patients were nearly all out in the grounds when I arrived. They were clean in their persons, and many of them expressed themselves as quite satisfied with their surroundings and treatment.

The additions and improvements to the accommodation, which have been for some time in progress, are now approaching completion, and, when finished, will add greatly to the utility of the institution.

The dayrooms, single bedrooms, and dormitories are clean and well kept, and the refectory has been very much improved.

The dinner to-day consisted of soup, stewed tongue, potatoes, and other vegetables, followed by pastry and dessert. The service of the meal was satisfactory.

Some of the mattresses on the beds are made of flock, and it is important that these should have a very thick under-blanket.

No deaths or accidents occurred amongst the patients since last visit, and the general health has been good. None are at present confined to bed. Four suffer from epilepsy.

Since last visit, two attempts to escape were made, but the patients in both cases were overtaken in a very short time, and brought back.

There was no resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit.

Ten are taken out for drives occasionally; twenty-five are permitted to take walks in the surrounding country; and the same number are able to attend Divine Service. The institution is visited daily by the Catholic Chaplain.

Fifteen patients occupy themselves in house, farm, and garden work; and, besides the usual indoor and outdoor games, gramophone recitals are frequently given.

No change has taken place in the staff since last visit.

I examined the medical records, and found them duly written up.

1st November, 1907.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 6th June, 1907.

There are at present on the register of this institution the names of thirteen gentlemen and twenty-five ladies. Since the 27th December, 1906, when the house was last visited, one gentleman and five ladies have been admitted; one of each sex has been discharged, recovered; two ladies not recovered; and one gentleman and two ladies have died. The deaths resulted from cerebral haemorrhage, heart disease, and influenza, respectively.

At present one lady is absent on trial, and three ladies are enjoying a visit to a neighbouring seaside resort for the benefit of their health.

To-day one gentleman and two ladies were found in bed, but up to the present the general health has been excellent.

No complaints were made, and no one asked for a special interview.

There is one very troublesome case—a lady lately admitted—requiring constant supervision, as she is very degraded in her habits, constantly picking up rubbish, violent and restless. In her case restraint, by a strait jacket, has been resorted to for nine and three-quarter hours. Another lady was also similarly treated for ten minutes. There is no entry of the use of seclusion during the period under review.

With the exception of the lady above referred to, the patients were all fairly quiet and well behaved; they were all clean, and properly clothed.

Eight gentlemen and fifteen ladies attend Divine Service when held in the institution. Four such services have been held since the last visit. Two gentlemen and three ladies are able to attend the service at a neighbouring Church, and some of the patients are visited by clergymen.

Six gentlemen go out walking, and fifteen ladies are, in turn, taken out to drive in the country.

The staff consists of a matron, assistant matron; four male, and seven female attendants, who are on duty during the day, whilst three men and four women are on duty at night.

During the interval which has elapsed since the last visit, a good deal of painting and papering has been done, and the committee may be congratulated on the improvements which have been made in the old house.

On the female side the additional accommodation provided has added greatly to the comfort and well-being of the inmates. Their new dayroom is a fine commodious apartment, whilst the old dayroom has been converted into a mess-room, the want of which was referred to in former reports.

On the male side much has been done to render the wards healthier and brighter, by lowering the windows.

All the windows in the basement corridor, except two, have now been lowered, and, as a result, the ventilation of the rooms is much improved. A similar improvement will be carried out on the female side.

A new bath, which will be found most useful, has been provided in the lower male corridor.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

6th June, 1907.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 10th and 11th December, 1907

I inspected part of this institution yesterday, and completed my inspection to-day, seeing all the patients in residence.

Since the date of my colleague's visit on the 6th June, two gentlemen and six ladies have been admitted; four ladies have been discharged, recovered; and one of each sex has died—leaving the names of fourteen gentlemen and twenty-six ladies on the register.

One of the latter is, however, out on trial.

The lady who died was eighty-seven years of age—the cause of death being returned as senile dementia.

In the case of the gentleman, the cause was drowning, and I held an investigation on oath regarding this case to-day. My report thereon will be sent to the committee in due course.

Apart from this case, there has been no accident or escape since last visit, nor has mechanical restraint or seclusion been used in the treatment of any of the patients.

The general health has been good, and only two patients (both females) are at present confined to bed.

Four patients (one male and three females) are returned as suffering from epilepsy, and two females are considered to be actively suicidal.

One male patient, recently admitted, is very excited and troublesome, so much so that it might be well for the Medical officer to consider the advisability of having him transferred to an institution where the staff is more accustomed to dealing with violent patients.

A good many of the patients are very depressed, and there is, therefore, necessity for exercising very careful and constant supervision over them.

A gentleman and a lady were recently admitted as voluntary boarders, and the gentleman has since left, but the lady still remains. She scarcely seems to realise her position, but the registrar informed me that she is not likely to remain here long.

The condition of the patients generally is satisfactory.

Thirteen gentlemen and twenty-three ladies are returned as being able to go for walks, and four gentlemen and sixteen ladies are taken out for drives.

The usual indoor and out door games are provided for the amusement of the patients, and magic lantern exhibitions are also given occasionally.

Some of the ladies occupy themselves at needlework.

Six gentlemen and thirteen ladies attend Divine Service in the institution, and one gentleman and five ladies are able to go to church outside.

The staff for day and night duty consists of one head attendant and seven ordinary attendants, and a matron and thirteen nurses.

A great deal of painting and papering has been done recently, and some new furniture and carpets have been obtained, thereby greatly improving the appearance of the wards and corridors.

The heating of the building has also been greatly improved by the provision of radiators.

It is pleasing to recognise that the Committee evince every desire to carry out any suggestions made to them for the patients' welfare, and also the careful manner in which the registers and other official documents are kept by Mr. Miller.

11th December, 1907.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLM.

INSPECTED ON 19th June, 1907.

The changes amongst the patients since the last visit, in December, 1906, have been the admission of twelve ladies; the discharge of three, of whom one had recovered; and the death of one from cirrhosis of the liver—leaving at the present date thirty-four patients residing in the institution.

Amongst the admissions is a lady sent over from Bethlem Hospital, who is quite unfit to be retained in such an establishment as this, as she is very violent and quite beyond the control of the staff here. She was shut up in her room at the time of the visit. With this exception, there is no entry of any resort to restraint or seclusion. The patient referred to is stated to have scorched her face by touching it with a heated coal. This is the only accident recorded since the date of the last visit.

The remaining ladies who were recently admitted appear suitable cases for asylum care.

One lady is said to be actively suicidal, and is under special observation, but, as there is no night staff, the supervision maintained can only be intermittent.

No patient is at present confined to bed from bodily illness. The general health is said to be very good.

Thirty ladies are returned as taking walking exercise outside, and no institution of the kind affords greater facilities for outdoor exercise, surrounded as it is by a charming park, and secluded hilly country.

Some of the ladies would require more attention as regards their personal appearance and the state of their clothing.

The chaplain lives within the grounds, and visits daily, and the chapel is part of the main building, so that the ministration of religion is carefully attended to.

Another wing has been added to the building lately completed, for the accommodation of those paying low rates of board. This new wing consists of day and sleeping rooms. As the doors open directly to the outer-air, without a porch or double door, these apartments will be greatly exposed to the weather during the winter, and can only be made suitable for habitation by an efficient heating system. An alternate exit from this wing for use in case of fire, will also be necessary.

Since last visit, Dr. Morrissey, the visiting physician, has died, and has been succeeded by Dr. J. W. Williams.

The various books and registers are carefully kept up to date.

19th June, 1907.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLM.

INSPECTED ON 20th November, 1907.

I visited this asylum to-day, and saw all the patients—forty in number—who are at present on the register of the institution.

Since the date of my colleague's visit on the 19th June last, eleven patients have been admitted, and five have been discharged, of whom two had recovered. I found one patient in bed, but the general health has been excellent. One patient is regarded as being actively suicidal.

and is kept under close supervision. As so many of the patients suffer from melancholic depression—four requiring to be fed artificially—it would be very desirable if all these cases could be kept under continuous observation. There have been no deaths or escapes since last visit. One patient sustained a contusion of the right eye, two days ago, as the result of being knocked down by another patient.

I pointed out to the medical officer that all casualties of this nature should be reported to our office within three days of their occurrence, in accordance with the circular of 15th May, 1902.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient since last visit.

About thirty are able to attend Divine Service in the institution; thirty-two are taken out for walks or drives; and the same number occupy themselves at housekeeping, gardening, and needlework. Many of them are able to take part in dancing, and the usual indoor and outdoor games.

Since last visit a window has been made in the back wall of each of the two new sitting-rooms.

The accommodation in the main building is extremely good. The rooms are bright and cheerful, and the patients are placed in surroundings which, in many cases, should tend to their recovery. The accommodation in the annexe, for patients paying low rates of board, is, of course, not so good, but it must be borne in mind that the rates charged for the patients in this part of the institution are so low as to compare with the rates for paying patients in district asylums. For this reason, the annexe serves a very useful purpose, as it affords a refuge for ladies of refined habits—many of them having been admitted from convents—and who, being unable to pay little more than the cost of maintenance in a rate-supported institution, are spared the painful necessity of associating with persons whose habits and tastes are in most cases so dissimilar to their own.

As there is no porch at the outside doors of the annexe, it is highly desirable that a warm temperature should be maintained in the various rooms of this part of the buildings.

20th November, 1907.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 8th March, 1907.

Since the last visit on the 3rd September, 1906, one lady has been admitted, so that there are now in this licensed house four ladies under certificates, and two voluntary boarders.

There are at present two cases confined to bed, requiring constant care and supervision; indeed all the certified patients are old, feeble, and helpless, and in need of great attention. They all appear to be carefully nursed and looked after, and their condition reflects great credit on Miss Bernard.

The house is kept in good order, and the sanitation appears to be properly attended to.

The books and registers were found correct.

8th March, 1907.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6th Sept. 1907.

No change has taken place amongst the inmates of this licensed house. The same four ladies remain under certificates, and two ladies reside as voluntary boarders.

All appear to be well looked after. Two are old and two are in bed requiring very careful nursing. Their condition reflects great credit on the staff, as neither of the patients in bed has bedsores.

The house is in very good condition. Nearly all the rooms and passages have been painted and papered.

6th September, 1907.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 22nd January, 1907.

On visiting these licensed houses, the following changes are found to have taken place amongst the population since the last visit, on 16th August, 1906:—

Amongst the certified patients—seven gentlemen and five ladies have been admitted; one gentleman and one lady have been discharged recovered; two gentlemen and two ladies have been discharged un-recovered; one lady has died of acute delirious mania; leaving on the books of the asylums at this date eighteen gentlemen and twenty-two ladies—total, forty, under certificates.

Of the voluntary patients—two gentlemen and one lady resided in that capacity at the date of the last visit—three gentlemen have since come in, and five gentlemen have gone out, so that there is only one lady now residing in that capacity.

Except for a number of cases of feverish colds which must be expected at this season of the year, there has been no illness, and the general health is at present very good.

Two gentlemen and one lady were found in bed.

The only casualty has been a wound of the hand through breaking glass.

One gentleman effected his escape by tearing away the window slips in his sitting-room. He was brought back by the attendants after an absence of six days.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that one patient, a general paralytic, is, and has been restrained for the past one hundred and ten nights, for surgical reasons.

One lady has been treated by the wet pack.

There has been no resort to seclusion since last visit.

On both the male and female sides the patients were very quiet and well-behaved. No one complained of rough or unkind treatment. They appeared to be well looked after, as shown by the neatness of their personal appearance. Much is done for their amusement. Three gentlemen and eight ladies drive; nine gentlemen and five ladies take walks beyond the grounds, and a few of each sex are able to play hockey. Some of the ladies employ themselves at fancy work, and one or two interest themselves in housework.

A Service is provided in the house for the majority of the patients, but three of each sex are able to attend the neighbouring church. A Catholic clergyman visits occasionally.

The staff consists of a matron, assistant matron, and seven nurses; and two nurses do duty during the night. On the male staff there is a head and seven ordinary attendants. These generally sleep in the patients' rooms. There is no one on this side on special duty at night.

Four attendants have left. One of these was dismissed for striking a patient.

Dr. Dawson is assisted by Dr. Bernard, as Assistant Medical Officer, and by Mr. Morris, as clinical clerk.

The case-book continues to record with great fullness and accuracy the mental condition of the patients under care.

22nd January, 1907.

FARNHAM HOUSE, AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 20th August, 1907.

Since the last visit to these licensed houses, on the 22nd January, six of each sex have been admitted; eight patients (five gentlemen and three ladies) have been discharged—of whom three had recovered; and four gentlemen and one lady have died—leaving on the register the names of fifteen gentlemen and twenty-four ladies, under certificates. Of these, one gentleman is at present absent on pass, and one lady on trial.

At last visit, one lady resided as a voluntary hoarder, and is still here. Since then, under the same conditions, two gentlemen have come in and gone out.

The deaths were due to (1) Cerebral haemorrhage; (2) Croupous pneumonia; (3) Brain disease; (4) General paralysis of the insane; and (5) Suicide by hanging.

Into the latter death we held an inquiry on oath. The gentleman, who had been an inmate of the asylum for some weeks, was depressed, and, before admission, had spoken of self-destruction, but during his residence in the asylum had shown no actively suicidal tendency. From the evidence given at the inquiry we found nothing calling for unfavourable comment in the treatment and care of the patient.

No casualties, with the exception of trivial cuts from breaking windows, or from falls, are recorded.

Mechanical restraint was resorted to in the treatment of four patients, by a long-sleeved jacket, for surgical reasons; to prevent the removal of handages, or on account of violence to others. In one case the wet pack was employed at intervals for twenty-four hours in all.

There is no record of any use of seclusion since last visit.

Much is done for the amusement of the patients, by encouraging them to join in various games, such as cricket, croquet, billiards, and cards.

Sixteen gentlemen and twenty ladies go out walking in the grounds and thirteen go for drives. Nine occupy their time in house and needle-work.

All seemed to be carefully attended to, but the dress of some of the old ladies was somewhat shabby, and care should be taken to see that the clothes of the untidy patients are not stained with grease.

Eight gentlemen and twelve ladies attend the weekly service held in the chapel attached to the institution, whilst three gentlemen and one lady are able to go to the neighbouring church. The Catholic patients are visited by their clergy from time to time.

The house generally was found in good order, and much painting and papering has been done since the last visit.

The staff at present consists of a head attendant and ten ordinary attendants on the male side, and of a matron, assistant matron, and ten nurses on the female side. At night there are two males and one female on duty.

During the period under review one attendant was dismissed for rough treatment of a patient.

Dr. Dawson is now absent on his holidays, and his place is taken by Dr. Knapp, who at present holds the post of Assistant Medical Officer, assisted by Mr. G. A. Jackson.

20th August, 1907.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 7th March, 1907.

There are at present twenty-one gentlemen resident under certificates in this licensed house. Since last visit, on the 20th August, 1906, two have been admitted, and one has been discharged. A gentleman residing at that time as a voluntary boarder has since left. There has been no death or serious casualty, nor has the house been visited by any epidemic disease.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit. The patients were particularly quiet and well-behaved, and no complaints were made. All were neat in their persons and apparel.

At present one gentleman is suffering from General paralysis of the insane, and one from Epilepsy, but no case is returned as actively suicidal, nor is anyone confined to bed from bodily disease.

Twenty gentlemen go out walking in the grounds; eight go out driving, and four are able to take walks in the country, and to attend various places of amusement.

Twelve attend Divine Service held in the institution once a month, and two go to church outside. The Catholic patient has been visited by his clergyman.

Three of the gentlemen amuse themselves by gardening, and two are keen stamp collectors.

The house was found in its usual condition of good order. Some of the bedrooms have lately been papered and painted, and look very bright.

The drainage system has been completely renewed, and refitted according to modern ideas on the subject.

The staff consists of the head attendant, a housekeeper, four attendants, and a night attendant.

The various books and registers are carefully written up to date.

7th March, 1907.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5th Sept., 1907.

The changes which have occurred amongst the inmates of this licensed house since the last report was made, on the 7th March, 1907, include the admission of one gentleman ; the discharge of two ; and the death of one—leaving nineteen gentlemen at present residing under certificates. There are no voluntary boarders.

The death was registered as due to Status Epilepticus.

The health of the residents has been excellent.

One gentleman received a hruise on the back of his hand in a carriage accident. Unfortunately an attendant, in trying to protect the patient from more serious damage, received severe injuries.

There is no record of any resort to either restraint or seclusion.

All the gentlemen are returned as taking outdoor exercise by walking, and seven go out driving.

Five gentlemen have just returned from a sojourn at the seaside, where a villa was taken for their use. During the summer weekly expeditions are made to the seaside.

Outdoor games, such as lawn tennis and badminton, afford amusement to a large number, and some are stated to occupy their time in gardening.

Sixteen gentlemen are returned as attending Divine Service held in the institution, whilst three go to the neighbouring church. A Protestant clergyman visits once a month, and a Catholic clergyman when required.

All the patients appear to be well looked after.

The house is comfortably furnished, and the rooms are bright and cheerful.

A large sitting-room, eight bedrooms, and a staircase have been papered and painted since the date of the last inspection, and two lavatories have been renewed.

The staff consists of a head attendant and five other attendants. In addition, one attendant does duty at night.

The various books and registers are carefully kept.

5th September, 1907.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4th March, 1907.

There are at present twenty-eight gentlemen in residence in this licensed house, and three voluntary boarders.

Since the last visit was paid on the 19th July, 1906, the following changes have taken place amongst those under certificates :—nine have been admitted ; six have been discharged ; and three have died. Amongst the voluntary boarders, twenty-five have come in, and twenty-seven have gone out.

The deaths were registered as due to the following causes :—(1) Acute intestinal obstruction, with Peritonitis ; (2) Acute mania ; (3) Cerebral hemorrhage.

The general health is at present satisfactory. One patient under certificates and two voluntary boarders are confined to bed owing to various ailments.

At present three patients suffer from Epilepsy, but there is no case of general paralysis returned as being now under treatment.

One gentleman, a recent admission, suffering from mental depression and confusion, made his escape during the night of the 11th January. On the 13th he went into a monastery, from whence he was brought back to the asylum.

At the time of the visit the greater number of the patients were in the garden. Four are said to be on parole, and to go out walking, and five are taken out to drive. But, as stated in previous reports, the restriction of personal liberty is much too extensively used in this licensed house. Many of the patients who are constantly confined in the walled-in garden, might, without danger to themselves or others, be allowed to enjoy more varied surroundings, under supervision.

There is no entry of any resort to seclusion, but restraint has been employed, by a strait jacket, in two cases for four hours each, and in one case for three hours, on account of violence.

Tennis is stated to be provided for the patients during the summer months, but there appears to be no provision for their outdoor amusement during winter, and, as previously pointed out, the means of amusement are too few.

Two patients are said to interest themselves in garden work, and one in housework.

Twenty-four patients are able to be present at Mass, which is celebrated in the institution, but none are taken to the services in the neighbouring churches.

The staff consists of a head attendant, and six attendants, and in addition one man does duty during the night.

The dinner, which was served in the general dining-room, consisted of beef and vegetables. Improvement is called for in the service of the meal, which is very slow, so that the food must be cold before it is partaken of.

Some of the bedrooms have been done up, and some new furniture has been supplied, but much of the older part of the house stands badly in need of bright decoration and new furniture, as many of the rooms are dark and dreary.

An additional bathroom is also badly wanted, as there is only one bath in this part of the building.

A more abundant water supply has been obtained from the city, so that now proper hydrants should be provided as a protection against fire.

The case-books and other medical records are properly written up by the resident physician, Dr. FitzGerald.

4th March, 1907.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4th Sept., 1907.

This licensed house was last inspected on the 4th March, 1907. Since then the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—seven gentlemen have been admitted; five have been discharged; and two have died—leaving twenty-eight in residence under certificates.

At the time of the last visit there were three voluntary boarders.

Since then thirty-one have come in, and thirty-three have gone out—leaving one in the house at present.

The deaths were registered as due to Influenza and Delirium Tremens respectively.

The general health has been very good. Two of the gentlemen are very old and feeble, but to-day no one is confined to bed.

There is no entry of any resort to either mechanical restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The patients were nearly all out of doors during the visit. Three who were out driving were not seen. The others were either at the back of the house or in the walled garden. Six are returned as being taken out for drives, and five as going for country walks. Three gentlemen make themselves useful in the house or work in the garden, and twenty-three are able to be present at Mass, which is celebrated in the institution. None attend any of the churches outside.

The efforts to amuse, interest, and occupy the attention of the patients in this house still require more attention on the part of the manager. Lawn tennis and billiards are provided, but the interest taken in these amusements would seem to be slight. A much larger number should, at least, be got to take extended exercise.

The staff consists of six attendants during the day, and one at night.

Many of the bedrooms have been painted and papered, and five rooms have been newly carpeted. Some new furniture has been provided, but further articles of comfort would be required for the day-room at the back of the house, and also additional sanitary appliances.

Telephonic communication with the fire brigade is now provided, and there is a fire escape ladder from one of the dormitories, so that there would appear to be an alternative means of exit from most of the sleeping rooms.

The case-book and other medical records are properly kept up by Dr. Fitzgerald, the resident Medical Officer.

4th September, 1907.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 7th March, 1907.

There are twelve ladies under certificates, and one voluntary boarder residing in this licensed house at present. They were all seen in the course of the visit. Since the 27th August, 1906, the date of the last visit, three ladies have been admitted under certificates; two have been discharged, recovered; and one has been removed. At the last visit, one voluntary boarder was residing here. Two have since come in and have both left.

There was no death, serious illness, or casualty.

One lady, lately admitted, was found in bed, suffering from general weakness. Otherwise the general health has been very good—only one case of Influenza having occurred during the winter.

Two ladies have been secluded, one for four and a half hours, and the other on different occasions for sixty-three hours in all, during attacks of excitement.

The patients were found quiet and free from excitement, and the

neatness of their dress and general appearance was creditable to the staff.

All the ladies walk in the grounds; three go out driving; and one is on parole. Seven amuse themselves with needlework, painting, gardening, and looking after poultry.

The parish clergyman visits once a month, and holds a service, and two ladies are able to attend the neighbouring church.

The staff remains numerically the same as at last visit, but a special nurse is at present on duty at night.

The house was found in excellent order—three of the rooms have lately been completely re-decorated.

The various books and registers are carefully kept.

7th March, 1907.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5th Sept., 1907.

This licensed house when last visited contained twelve ladies under certificates, and one voluntary hoarder. The changes which have since taken place amongst the certified patients have been the admission of three ladies; the discharge of one on recovery; and the death of one from senile decay.

No voluntary boarders have been admitted or discharged, so that there are now in residence thirteen ladies under certificates, and one voluntary hoarder.

The general health has been good, and there have been no casualties.

There is no record of any use of restraint, but one lady, who suffers from recurrent attacks of excitement, has been secluded at intervals nearly every day for the past month.

Twelve ladies are able to take walking exercise, and four go for drives. One lady has been for change of air to the seaside; two are able to attend theatres and other entertainments; five occupy their time at needlework; and two at gardening.

With the exception of the lady suffering from recurrent mania, all were quiet and well behaved.

They were neatly and properly dressed in accordance with their social status in life.

Some of the ladies were seen at early dinner. The meal was served with due regard to the usages of society.

A Protestant clergyman visits once a month, and a Catholic clergyman when required. Six ladies attend religious services held in the institution and two go to the neighbouring church.

The staff consists of a matron, and four nurses on day duty, and one nurse on night duty.

The rooms were tidy, nicely kept, and well ventilated, with the exception of the room in which the lady was secluded, which would require more air.

The books and registers are kept with accuracy and regularity.

5th September, 1907.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4th July, 1907.

During the interval which has elapsed since this licensed house was last visited, on the 20th December, 1906, ten patients (two gentlemen and eight ladies) have been admitted; eight (three gentlemen and five ladies) have been discharged; and one of each sex has died—leaving on the register of the establishment the names of fifty-five patients (twenty-two gentlemen and thirty-three ladies).

In addition, there are two ladies who reside as voluntary boarders. Both have been here for a considerable time, and appear quite capable of understanding their position.

The deaths were registered as due to nephritis and cancer respectively.

Two casualties are recorded. One was caused by a blow from a male attendant, and, in the other, two black eyes were caused by a blow of a towel given by a nurse. In both cases the attendants were at once dismissed. In the latter case, the patient was seen, and she described how the injury was inflicted. She appeared to be anxious to screen the nurse, saying it was her own fault, as she had been noisy and troublesome.

All the patients in residence were seen. The new admissions appeared to be suitable cases for asylum treatment.

The personal condition of both the ladies and gentlemen was satisfactory. They were properly and decently dressed, and, with a few exceptions, their bodily health was good. Some showed sign of mental improvement, and their names were entered in the Patients' book.

No entry was found of any resort to either restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The upper rooms are bright and cheerful; properly furnished; and supplied with plants and other objects of interest; but the rooms in the lower corridor on the male side, occupied by the more degraded patients, stand sadly in need of improvement. The floors require to be renewed, the walls painted, and the rooms re-furnished.

The female patients were in the airing court at the time of the visit. Country walks are reported to be enjoyed by eight gentlemen and ten ladies; whilst two gentlemen and three ladies go out to drive.

Seventeen ladies are said to help in the house, arranging flowers and at needlework. A weekly dance is given for the patients' amusement.

The Catholic chapel is now completed, but has not yet been consecrated. Sixteen patients are able to attend the Protestant Service in the institution, and thirteen Catholics are taken to Mass at the neighbouring church, whilst seven Protestants also attend Divine Service outside.

The staff at present consists of a matron and seven of each sex on their respective sides. Three male and two female attendants do duty at night.

The precautions against fire consist of manual engines, with hose and hand grenades. The pressure of water is stated to be sufficient. Alternative exits are provided by iron staircases from each end of the building.

The case-books and medical records are carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Marc Antony.

4th July, 1907.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16th October, 1907.

I visited this licensed house to-day, and saw all the patients resident. Two of the gentlemen were out walking when I arrived, but I saw them before I left.

The last visit was paid on the 4th July, and since then two gentlemen and four ladies have been admitted; one gentleman and four ladies have been discharged, recovered; and one gentleman and two ladies unrecovered—leaving twenty-two gentlemen and thirty-one ladies in residence. There were no deaths.

At the date of the last visit two ladies were residing in the house as voluntary boarders, and they still remain in that capacity. No patient entered voluntarily since last inspection.

Of the two gentlemen admitted, one is described in the asylum records as having suffered from delirium tremens. He was, however, only detained for five days, when he was discharged—this period of observation being sufficient to establish the diagnosis that he was not suffering from any form of certifiable insanity. The other gentleman who was admitted still remains. He suffered from depression of some months' duration, but seems to have improved, and will, it is hoped, ultimately recover.

Of the four ladies admitted, one only remained a few weeks, when she was discharged as recovered; the second case was one of acute mania, and, after a month's detention, she was transferred to the district asylum; the third case had returned from America suffering from climacteric melancholia, and is still in the asylum; while the fourth case has only recently been transferred from an English asylum, suffering from attacks of acute mania, which only recur at considerable intervals. She appears to be quite satisfied with her new surroundings, and is said to be easily managed in the intervals between her attacks.

No accidents occurred since the date of last visit, and the general health of the patients has been good. Only one patient was confined to bed to-day—a gentleman suffering from debility. There are two epileptics—both females—and three of each sex are stated to be actively suicidal. Two gentlemen are suffering from General paralysis of the insane.

The patients receive a fish dinner twice a week, and the dinner to-day consisted of fried mackerel, potatoes, and vegetable marrow. In our opinion such of the patients as relish it should get fresh meat at least once every day—except on those days when fasting is customary.

The majority of the patients were suitably clad, but the clothing of some of the gentlemen was untidy and stained. Although the provision of the clothing is generally left to the patients' relatives, still it is necessary that the proprietors of the establishment should make it their duty to see that all the patients are suitably dressed.

In his last report, my colleague called attention to the condition of the lower corridor on the male side. Its defects are now even more pronounced, and the corresponding corridor on the female side also requires improvement. Dr. Osburne proposes to make an addition to the male side, and when this is done, it would be desirable to have the corridors referred to painted and papered, and some additional furniture, etc., provided for them.

The new Roman Catholic chapel, although completed, has not yet been utilised, and no entry appears in the Catholic chaplain's book since the date of my colleague's visit. The last entry in the Protestant chaplain's book is dated 4th October.

Seven gentlemen and nine ladies are said to attend Divine Service in the institution, whilst four gentlemen and six ladies are able to go to church outside.

Five gentlemen and eight ladies take walks in the country, and two gentlemen and one lady go out driving.

For the amusements of the patients, draughts, cards, music, and theatrical performances are provided, and a dance takes place once a week. A number of the ladies do needlework of various kinds, and two gentlemen work a little in the garden.

There is no record of any patient having been placed in mechanical restraint or seclusion since the date of the last visit.

Dr. Marc Antony, Assistant Medical Officer, has resigned his appointment, and has been succeeded by Dr. A. McLaren.

16th October, 1907.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

INSPECTED ON 21st February, 1907.

There are at this date the names of one hundred and five gentlemen on the registers of this asylum. Of these, ninety-five gentlemen are under certificates; and ten are voluntary boarders.

Since the date of the visit paid on the 18th July, 1906, fourteen patients have been admitted under certificates; ten certified patients have been discharged; and eight have died.

Amongst the voluntary boarders, the changes have been as follow:—At last visit there were eight; since then eight have come in, and six have gone out.

The causes of death were registered as General Paralysis of the insane and pneumonia; Heart failure; Mania; Chronic nephritis; Hemiplegia; Congestion of lungs; Chronic Cystitis and Acute Lobar Pneumonia; and Double Pneumonia, respectively.

Of late the general health has not been so good, owing to an outbreak of an epidemic of influenza, which is still affecting some of the patients. Four are at present confined to bed.

The only casualty was a deep cut on the elbow, due to a fall in a fit.

One patient escaped, and was not brought back within the statutory limit of time. His name had, therefore, to be struck off the books, but he was subsequently re-admitted.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that one patient was restrained for one hundred and twenty hours, by a strait waistcoat, and for one hundred and sixty-eight hours by a glove, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

At present three patients suffer from Epilepsy, and four from General Paralysis of the insane, but none are returned as of suicidal tendencies.

The gentlemen appeared to be decently dressed, quiet, and well behaved.

The recent admissions, who are still in the institution, appeared suitable cases for treatment in an asylum.

The various sitting-rooms and bed rooms were in good order, and, although the weather was very cold, were kept at a proper temperature.

In the dining-rooms, the tables laid for dinner were supplied with the equipment usually found in the service of meals in civilised society.

Twelve patients are returned as walking in the open country, and five go out driving. The number sent out walking might with benefit be increased.

Seven gentlemen find useful occupation by assisting in the refectories, dormitories, and laundry.

The amusements consist of concerts and magic lantern and cinematograph entertainments. Greater efforts are, however, called for to induce the patients to take part in outside games, such as hockey and football.

The staff has been increased by three, and in addition to the members of the community, now consists of twelve paid attendants, who assist in the wards during the day, and three who do duty during the night. But, of the latter, one does duty only to one o'clock a.m., when his place is taken by another, who goes on duty for the remainder of the night, so that there are only two night attendants on duty at the same time. Of these, one is in the observation dormitory—which he cannot leave—whilst the other has to attend to all the other patients. On the morning of the visit, the number of wet beds was returned as eleven. Such a number would point to insufficient nursing.

The ministration of religion continues in the chapel attached to the institution, at which fifty patients regularly attend. None go to any of the churches outside.

The various medical books and records continue to be kept up to date.

Building operations are at present in progress with the view of increasing the sleeping accommodation provided in the institution.

21st February, 1907.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

INSPECTED ON 26th August, 1907.

There are at present in this licensed house ninety gentlemen under certificates, and 7 who reside as voluntary boarders.

Since the 21st February, when the house was last reported on, ten have been admitted under certificates; seven have been discharged; and eight have died. Three voluntary boarders have come in, five have gone out, and one has died.

The deaths, amongst the certified patients, were registered as due in two cases to General Paralysis of the insane; in two cases to Pneumonia; in one case to Cirrhosis of Lungs; in one to Vomiting and Diarrhoea; in one to Epilepsy; and in one to Bright's Disease and Oedema of the Lungs.

In the case of the voluntary boarder, death was also returned as caused by Bright's Disease and Oedema of the Lungs.

In the early spring the institution was visited by a severe epidemic of Influenza, but since then the general health of the patients has been excellent.

Only one patient was found in bed from physical disease.

No recourse to either restraint or seclusion is recorded during the period under review, nor is there any record of any serious casualty or accident.

Twelve gentlemen are returned as taking walking exercise in the country, and during our visit, a party came back from an excursion of this kind. Ten gentlemen go out driving.

The religious wants of the patients are carefully attended to by the resident chaplain, and about fifty patients attend Mass regularly.

A new handball court has been erected, and is said to be much used and appreciated. Other outdoor games, such as croquet and lawn tennis, might, with advantage, be introduced. Various indoor entertainments are stated to be given at intervals.

The patients were found mostly in their day-rooms, whilst some were walking in the airing courts. The courts for the better behaved patients are nicely laid out, bright with flowers, and afford a charming view of the surrounding country. The day-rooms for these patients are also decently furnished, and are provided with books and papers. The day-room and airing court for the more troublesome patients provide much less satisfactory accommodation. The dayroom is scantily furnished, and, except for a piano, is sadly wanting in means of amusement and objects of interest and comfort, whilst the airing court, which is surrounded by a high wall, is dark and dreary. The patients in this division were found to be restless, excited, and noisy. The room is overcrowded, and efforts should be made to remove from it any of the patients who can be managed in the divisions occupied by quieter patients.

One, more turbulent than the others, was without shoes and stockings, which he is said to tear off, no matter how often put on. No doubt such cases are frequently met with, and require great trouble and care in their treatment; but, with patience, such bad habits in the insane can be checked, and the patient taught to keep himself clothed like an ordinary human being. If this gentleman cannot be managed here, he should be removed to another asylum.

Some complaints were made with reference to the coffee served in the morning. We left before the dinner hour, but our visit to the kitchen gave us the impression of careful attention to the cooking of the food.

The staff, in addition to the members of the Community, consists of eleven attendants, who look after the patients by day, whilst four are on duty at night—an additional attendant having been put on night duty since the date of the last visit. This cannot be looked upon as a strong staff for patients under care in a private asylum.

All parts of the building appear to be in good repair. An additional wing, containing twenty-eight bedrooms, is in course of construction.

The case-books and other medical registers are carefully kept.

26th August, 1907.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

INSPECTED ON 2nd July, 1907.

The following changes have occurred amongst the patients in this hospital since the visit in December, 1906:—Twenty have been admitted, nine have been discharged, of whom four had recovered; one gentleman was transferred to St. Edmundsbury; and ten patients have died from natural causes, principally from senile decay.

There are now on the books of the hospital the names of thirty-six gentlemen and seventy-three ladies. Of these two ladies are at present on a visit to the seaside.

One lady who was residing as a voluntary boarder at last visit, has since left, and no one at present resides in that capacity.

The new admissions appear to be suitable cases for asylum care.

There were no serious casualties, but one lady had her leg amputated on account of a recurring malignant growth.

Neither restraint nor seclusion appears to have been resorted to since last visit.

The patients were all neatly and properly dressed and in a satisfactory personal condition.

Seven gentlemen and five ladies were found in bed suffering from various ailments.

Two of each sex are stated to be actively suicidal, and two gentlemen suffer from General Paralysis of the insane.

Six gentlemen and ten ladies go out driving, and twenty-six gentlemen and sixty ladies are able to take outdoor exercise.

Nine gentlemen and nineteen ladies attend Divine Service held in the institution, whilst four ladies are able to go to one of the neighbouring churches.

Every department of the institution was found to be in excellent order. No. 4 ward has been entirely re-painted, and throughout the house papering and painting have been carried out where required. Several of the bedroom floors have been re-laid.

The staff consists of a head attendant, and twelve attendants on the male side. On the female side there is a matron, assistant matron, and seventeen nurses.

Two of each sex do duty at night on their respective sides.

The manner in which the case-books and other medical records are kept reflects great credit on Dr. Rutherford, the Assistant Medical Officer.

2nd July, 1907.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

INSPECTED ON 23rd December, 1907.

Since the last visit was paid to this hospital, sixteen patients, in the proportion of seven gentlemen to nine ladies, have been admitted; five gentlemen and thirteen ladies have been discharged, of whom eleven had recovered; and one gentleman has died of chronic nephritis.

The number of patients on the books is now one hundred and six, of whom thirty-seven are of the male, and sixty-nine of the female sex.

They were all seen during the visit, and in one case, of whose mental state a note has been made in the patients' book, a private interview was given.

Many appealed for discharge, but none were fit for it. No complaints were made of ill-treatment.

The patients on both sides were neat and tidy in appearance, and were evidently well cared for and looked after.

There has been no restraint since last visit. One gentleman was secluded on two occasions for four hours in all.

One gentleman attempted to escape when out driving in the park, but was brought back on the following morning.

The general health has been excellent. At present fourteen patients are confined to bed, suffering from various forms of disease, such as are generally found amongst the insane.

The only casualties were a contusion of the shoulder, caused by a fall, and a bruise on the head, the result of a blow from another patient.

Thirty-one patients usually attend Divine Service on Sundays, and four are able to go to the neighbouring Parish Church.

Thirty-five attend the associated amusements; three gentlemen amuse themselves by gardening; and fourteen ladies sew, and do some house work. Fifteen patients take carriage exercise.

The staff consists of a head attendant, and twelve ordinary attendants, and a matron, assistant matron, and seventeen nurses.

Two of each sex do duty at night.

Since the last visit was paid, the whole extent of the walls at the back of the building has been cemented. Papering and painting have been carried out where required in the various wards.

Dr. Lecper is still assisted by Dr. Rutherford.

The manner in which the case-books are kept and the amount of scientific work which continues to be carried out does credit to the medical staff.

23rd December, 1907.

ST. EDMONDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 2nd July, 1907.

The only change which has taken place amongst the patients in this asylum, since the last visit, has been the admission of a gentleman, who was transferred from St. Patrick's Hospital.

The new villa is now fully furnished, and is occupied by four gentlemen, with their attendants.

It provides excellent and charming accommodation, and its appointments are in accordance with the social status of the class of patients for whom it is intended.

At St. Edmondsbury there are on the books of the asylum the names of seventeen ladies. Six of these are at present enjoying a holiday at the seaside; and, during their absence, the opportunity has been taken to re-paint the greater part of the house, both internally and externally, so that it is almost entirely occupied by workmen.

The ladies who remain here, still enjoy the use of their sitting-rooms, and, as many of the bedrooms have been already repainted, they will not be much disturbed.

They all appeared to be in good health, and to enjoy the charming surroundings which the extensive park, with its splendid timber, affords.

A number of them were seen returning from a country drive in the carriage kept for their use.

The dinner table was laid with the usual tasteful care, and the appointments were in accordance with the social status of the class of patients resident here.

A Protestant clergyman visits once a week, and the Catholic clergyman comes whenever wanted. Three of the patients are able to attend their places of worship in the neighbourhood.

The manner in which the various medical records, including the case-book, are kept, reflects credit on Dr. Burrell, the Assistant Medical Officer.

2nd July, 1907.

ST. EDMONDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 30th December, 1907.

This house was found to-day, on the second visit for the year, in its usual excellent order. It has been re-painted and re-decorated throughout. The sitting-rooms are bright and cheerful, and comfortably and elegantly furnished; the bedrooms are all harmoniously papered and painted, and are fitted up in a manner suitable to the social customs of the ladies who occupy them. The dinner table, as described in previous reports, was laid with every regard to the usages of society, and does the greatest credit to the artistic taste of the lady who looks after it.

There are at present sixteen ladies residing under certificates. Since the last visit, one has been admitted, one has been discharged, and one has died from epilepsy and fatty heart.

In the male villa, lately erected, there are now four gentlemen, who seem to enjoy the comfort and retirement of their home, which is tastefully furnished, and has lately been supplied with a billiard table.

All the patients are able to take driving and walking exercise. An entertainment, consisting either of music and dancing, or of conjuring, is provided weekly for the amusement of the patients.

Two of the gentlemen and nine ladies attend Divine Service held in the institution, and one gentleman goes out to church.

All appeared to be well looked after, and no complaints were made.

With one lady I had a private interview, and have entered a note on her case in the patients' book. She is said to have improved, and, it is to be hoped, will soon be able to leave.

The staff now consists of four male attendants, a matron, and eight nurses; whilst night duty is done at the villa and at St. Edmundsbury by an attendant of each sex.

The various books and registers, including the case-book, which affords a full history of each case, are carefully and systematically kept by Dr. Nesbitt, who has been lately appointed Assistant Medical Officer, in succession to Dr. Burrell, resigned.

30th December, 1907.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 14th June, 1907.

During the past six months ten ladies have been admitted to this hospital; five have been discharged, and three have died—leaving one hundred and seventeen in residence at the present date.

The deaths have been registered as due to—(1) Pneumonia; (2) Asthma and Bronchitis; and (3) Heart Disease.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit.

No accident occurred, and there has been no escape or attempt to escape.

Having regard to the very inclement season, the general health has been good. There has been no visitation of epidemic disease, and at present only one lady is confined to bed.

The more troublesome patients were found in the airing courts. The others were mostly indoors. Nearly all are said to exercise in the grounds, and about twelve are able to take walks in the country. It is hoped that every effort will be made to send as many as possible of those who are at present confined to the airing courts to take exercise for a time in the grounds.

Twenty-two go out driving regularly, and six occasionally.

The ladies were all neatly and properly dressed, and, as a general rule, behaved with great propriety and quietness.

The dinner was served in the dining-rooms. The day being Friday, it consisted of fish, eggs, and pudding. The meal was properly served, with due attention to regularity and order.

Since the last visit, three entertainments have been given, besides concerts got up by the patients.

There is a large library, left by the founder of the institution, and papers and periodicals are stated to be freely distributed.

About fifty-six of the ladies occupy themselves at sewing and embroidery, and almost all are able to be present at Mass, which is celebrated in the institution.

The staff at present consists of eighteen sisters, and twenty attendants. Two paid attendants do duty at night.

The main building and two separate houses are now supplied with hydrants and hose, and from each an alternative exit exists in case of fire.

The books and records were found written up to date, but fuller notes in the case-book are still desirable.

14th June, 1907.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 9th December, 1907.

I visited this institution to-day, and saw all the patients resident. Since the date of my colleague's visit, on the 14th June, seven ladies have been admitted; six have been discharged, recovered; and one died from phthisis—leaving the same number on the register as at the time of the last visit, viz. 117.

To-day being wet, all the patients were indoors, either in the day-rooms or dining-rooms, with the exception of three, who were confined to bed.

There was a total absence of excitement amongst them, and the personal attention which is bestowed on them, as well as the condition of the institution generally, reflects great credit on the religious community who devote themselves so zealously to the care and treatment of those committed to their charge.

There have been no accidents, or escapes, nor has there been any recourse to mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last inspection.

The chaplain attends daily, and celebrates Mass, so that the patients are afforded the constant consolations of their church. Ninety-four are stated to be able to attend Mass.

Twenty-five are taken out regularly for drives, and about ten occasionally; eighteen are able to go for walks outside; and sixty-two

employ themselves at needlework, knitting, painting, or light house-work.

Dances, concerts, &c., are frequently got up amongst the patients themselves, and, since last visit, three special entertainments were provided, and about thirty patients were also taken on a picnic to the County Wicklow.

In addition to eighteen sisters, there is a staff of twenty attendants and two night nurses.

The dinner to-day consisted of roast beef or roast mutton, according to choice, potatoes, and cauliflower, followed by rice pudding. The meal was, in all respects, suitably served.

I examined the medical records, and found them duly written up.

9th December, 1907.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 12th June, 1907.

When this institution was last visited, on the 5th December, 1906, there were on the books the names of twenty-eight gentlemen and forty-one ladies. Since then eight of each sex have been admitted; five gentlemen and two ladies have been discharged, recovered; one gentleman and two ladies not recovered; and two of each sex have died—leaving at this date twenty-eight gentlemen and forty-three ladies under certificates.

One gentleman and one lady are at present absent on trial.

Since the last visit, a gentleman and lady have come to reside as voluntary boarders. The gentleman has since gone out. The lady still remains, but, in my opinion, her mental condition does not justify her residence in the capacity of a voluntary boarder. Dr. Rainsford, however, tells me she intends to place herself under the care of the Lord Chancellor. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to take any further steps in her behalf.

The deaths were due, in three cases, to senile decay, and in one to epilepsy.

An old lady slipped on the floor of the day-room and dislocated her humerus. It was quickly and easily reduced.

No other accident is recorded.

Two ladies were found in bed to-day, one of them suffering from senile decay. Otherwise the general health is very good.

The condition of the patients on both sides, as regards dress and personal neatness, is satisfactory.

One patient, a gentleman suffering from general paralysis of the insane, has to be restrained every night to prevent him from tearing at sores on his back.

Seclusion was used in the treatment of one of each sex—in the male case for three quarters of an hour—in that of the female for eight hours.

Twenty-five gentlemen and thirty-five ladies take walking exercise, and various entertainments are got up for the amusement of the patients.

The staff consists of a head attendant and matron, four male attendants, and eleven female attendants.

One of each sex does duty at night.

A good deal of painting and papering has been done since the last visit, and some alterations have been carried out, with a view to increasing the heating power of the boiler.

There is one matter of importance which the Committee should consider, viz.:—the provision of a dining-room for the patients' use. The numbers have so much increased that a separate room is much wanted where the meals could be properly served. At present the patients have to take their food in one of the dayrooms. This is an unsatisfactory and dangerous arrangement. A room used exclusively for the service of the meals would ensure that the food was properly served, hot from the kitchen. It would also tend to greater order and regularity, as at present some of the patients are in the room when the food is being served, while others wander in at irregular intervals.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be carefully kept by Dr. Rainsford.

12th June, 1907.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 14th December, 1907.

In the lunacy department of this institution there are at present sixty-six certified patients (twenty-nine gentlemen and thirty-seven ladies), and one gentleman who resides as a voluntary boarder. One certified patient is at present absent on trial.

Since the house was last visited, the following changes have occurred amongst the certified patients:—thirteen have been admitted; nine have been discharged, of whom five had recovered; and eight have died.

One lady, who was residing as a voluntary boarder at the time of the last visit, has since been certified; and two gentlemen have been admitted as voluntary boarders, one of whom has since left.

Amongst the deaths was one from suicide, in the case of a lady who threw herself from a window of the dormitory. Into this case we held an inquiry on oath, and our observations thereon were subsequently conveyed to the committee by letter.

The other deaths call for no special remarks, except that amongst them was that of the last Government patient, who had been removed many years ago from the old Hardwicke cells.

At present there is only one lady in bed.

Two gentlemen and one lady suffer from epilepsy, and two gentlemen from general paralysis of the insane.

Since last visit, two ladies were secluded in their rooms on account of excitement—one for twenty minutes, and the other for three hours—and one gentleman is restrained every night for surgical reasons. The patients were quiet and free from excitement, and, as to dress personal cleanliness, and neatness, in a satisfactory state.

Practically all the patients take walking exercise round the grounds, and, in the sunnier months, walks in the open country are organised. An associated dance is given every week, and various amusements, such as magic lantern entertainments, are provided.

Twelve gentlemen and eighteen ladies are able to attend Divine Service held by the Protestant chaplain, whilst four gentlemen and five ladies attend one of the neighbouring churches. There are a few Roman Catholic patients, and their clergymen visit them when required.

One patient helps in the kitchen ; seven in the wards ; and a number of ladies occupy their time at needlework.

The staff now consists of a matron, who superintends both sides ; an assistant matron, a head attendant, and six male and twelve female attendants ; whilst an attendant of each sex does duty during the night.

Some painting and papering has been done in the wards, and fifty new bedsteads have been obtained, to take the place of others of obsolete pattern.

Little change has taken place in the actual number of the imbecile children under care. In June last there were one hundred (fifty-five boys and forty-five girls). Since then, eleven have been received ; six have gone out ; and three have died—leaving 102 (fifty-nine boys and forty-three girls) under care. Of these eight boys and six girls suffer from epilepsy.

The deaths were due to tuberculosis in two cases, and in one case to epilepsy.

The general health of the children is said to have greatly improved since a new dietary has been introduced, and several are being instructed to make themselves useful. One works with the carpenter, two in the kitchen, and four in the laundry, whilst ten knit and darn. A knitting machine has been introduced during the year.

The various books and registers, on both sides of the house, are carefully kept by Dr. Rainsford.

14th December, 1907.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED on 6th March, 1907.

When this licensed house was last visited, on the 20th July, 1906, there were twenty-six certified patients in residence. Since then thirteen certified patients and three voluntary boarders have been admitted ; six certified patients and two voluntary boarders have been discharged ; and one certified patient has died of consumption, so that there are now on the books of the institution thirty-two certified ladies and one voluntary boarder. One patient is absent on trial.

During the period under review, the institution was visited with a severe outbreak of influenza, which attacked fifteen patients and some of the staff. Otherwise the general health has been satisfactory.

One lady, a late admission, has twice attempted to escape. Once, when a friend was visiting her, she rushed through the hall door, and on another occasion she stole the keys from under a nurse's pillow, and went as far as a neighbouring church for confession. She was brought back in a few hours.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that one lady was restrained by the strait jacket on three occasions for five hours in all,

and that another lady was also restrained for one hour; in both cases on account of the violence of the patient.

The ladies were almost all found in the walled garden, which certainly must become in time rather an uninteresting place for exercise. It is to be hoped that efforts will be made to allow all those who can be trusted, to take exercise in the grounds in the front of the house, where games, such as croquet and lawn tennis, should be provided for them. Eight are returned as taking country walks, and eight were taken out driving, but the outbreak of influenza is said to have interfered with outdoor exercise. Twelve ladies are said to interest themselves in domestic duties and in needlework.

With one or two exceptions the ladies were quiet and well-behaved, and all were decently dressed.

Twenty continue to be present at Mass, which is celebrated in the institution, but none go to any of the churches outside. A clergyman visits on Sundays and on holidays, and at other times when required.

Two of the sitting-rooms have been enlarged by throwing down a partition, and the third sitting-room has been done away with. These two rooms have been decorated and painted, and new furniture and carpets supplied, but the lower rooms would be improved by a few pictures, and an open book-case containing cheap books.

The staff continues numerically unchanged, and consists of a matron and seven nurses, one of whom does duty at night.

The medical books and registers were found to be written up to the present date.

6th March, 1907.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 25th July, 1907.

I visited this licensed house to-day, and saw all the patients in residence. Since the last visit was paid, on the 6th March, ten patients have been admitted, and seven have been discharged, four of whom had recovered—leaving thirty-five now in residence.

There was one voluntary boarder in the institution at the date of last visit. Since then another came to reside in that capacity, but both have left, so that there are now no voluntary boarders in the house.

I had special interviews with the patients admitted since last visit, and who still remain. Two of them, alcoholic cases, are, in my opinion, sufficiently recovered to be discharged to the care of their friends, and I have communicated this opinion to the medical officer.

Since last visit, one patient escaped, and proceeded to her home in the city, from whence she was at once taken back to the asylum.

Thirteen of the ladies are able to help in household duties, and fifteen do a little needlework.

Tennis, draughts, cards, music, and books are provided for their amusement, and a number of them have recently been taken to entertainments in the city and suburbs.

Acting on the recommendation of my colleague, the majority of the patients are now allowed to take exercise on the lawn in front of the

house, where a new tennis ground has been laid out, and a summer house erected.

The remainder of the patients, with the exception of one lady confined to the house owing to a varicose condition of one of her legs, were in the garden at the time of my visit. All the patients were quiet, and, apart from the usual allegations of unjust detention, made no complaints.

Twenty ladies are able to attend Divine Service in the institution, but none go to church outside.

Since last inspection the asylum has been visited, on twenty-four occasions, by the Roman Catholic clergyman, and twice by a Protestant clergyman.

The records show that since March one patient was restrained by a strait jacket on one occasion for an hour, on account of her violence, but no patient was placed in seclusion.

The staff consists of a matron, seven nurses, and a night nurse.

A great deal of painting and papering has been done; some new fireplaces have been put in; some new furniture and carpets have been obtained; and one of the sitting-rooms has been enlarged since last visit.

It is necessary to point out that the plan of the house should be hung up in a conspicuous part of the building, in compliance with the provisions of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, section 22.

The books were examined and signed. In one case the date of a patient's discharge to another asylum was not entered, and I impressed on the medical officer the necessity for the strictest accuracy in keeping and furnishing all records.

25th July, 1907.

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WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 8th March, 1907.

There is no change in the number under care in this house. The mental condition of the patients presents the same symptoms of chronic insanity, incoherence, and dementia. One is of unclean habits. The house continues to be kept in good order, and the patients appear to be well dressed, and well looked after.

8th March, 1907.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6th September, 1907.

There is no change amongst the four ladies who have been for many years inmates of this house. They are all at present in the open air. Their mental condition calls for no remark. The house is in good order, and the bedrooms clean and tidy.

6th September, 1907.

WORKHOUSES.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 29th November, 1907.

The Lunatic Wards of this Workhouse contain:—

- (1) Lunatics received as boarders from the Belfast and Antrim District asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9;
- (2) Imbeciles chargeable to the Union.

(1.)

In the wards appropriated to lunatics from the Belfast and Antrim asylums there are at present forty-five men and fifty-three women chargeable as follows:—Antrim asylum, thirty-four males, three females; Belfast asylum, eleven males, fifty females.

Amongst these, the following changes have occurred since the date of the last inspection:—two men have been sent back to the Antrim asylum, and two men chargeable to that asylum have died; six women have been admitted from Belfast asylum; six women chargeable to that asylum have died; and one has been sent back.

Since the last visit, little has been done to improve the accommodation provided for the boarders; the dayrooms are still in need of more furniture and objects of interest and amusement. The guardians have accepted a tender for the erection of fire-escape stairs, but they have not yet been supplied.

The master told me that it is also proposed to heat these wards with hot water.

The male wards were fairly clean and tidy.

On the female side the walls had been whitewashed, but the whitewash had not been cleaned off the floors.

The old water closets should be removed from the dormitories. In their present position they are most objectionable and useless, as a new sanitary annexe has been provided on the female side in connection with the main building. The floors of the closets in this building are boarded, which is objectionable, as the wood absorbs wet. They should have been of concrete, or tiled.

The beds and bedding are clean and in good order, but the returns show too many (9) wet beds on the female side. As there is a night nurse on duty, a little more attention on her part ought to reduce the number.

The men were fairly tidy, with the exception of two whose clothes were in a very disordered state—one of the men being without stockings. These cases are unmanageable in this institution, and should be sent back to the asylum. Two men are confined to bed from chronic bodily infirmity, and twenty-one are returned as at work.

On the female side also there is a woman who is untidy, and said to be very troublesome. As the staff is unable to manage her, she should also be sent back to the asylum. Three frail old women were found in the dormitory, as they are unable to go downstairs owing to the steepness of the staircase, and nothing has yet been done to improve the gradient of the stairs leading to the airing court, which are so steep

and dark as to be quite unsuited for the use of frail, aged, and demented women.

The daily returns show that on the female side, two or three hours a day are spent at exercise out of doors, but the matron states that this is mostly spent in the airing court. She should herself see that the women are taken out to walk daily, at a regular hour, around the grounds or on the road, and that they stay out as long as possible.

Four of the females are confined to bed and twelve are able to work.

(2.)

The imbeciles chargeable to the union are in separate parts of the house. They number seventeen men and fifteen women.

The condition of the males is greatly improved, as the upper dormitory, from which there was no provision for escape in case of fire, is no longer used by these inmates. They now sleep on the ground floor. They have been provided with new iron bedsteads, with wire and hair mattresses, and continue to be well looked after by the attendant in charge. Two are confined to bed, and ten are employed.

It is suggested that the flagged floor of their dormitory should be covered with cork carpeting or matting.

On the female side the women still sleep on the old wooden bedstead with straw ticks. It is to be hoped that new bedsteads, similar to those provided for the men, will be issued to this ward, where there are fourteen demented women—most of them old and helpless, and one suffering from epilepsy. There is, in addition, an imbecile girl, who is of untidy habits. They are all clean and fairly tidy, and are in charge of a paid attendant, under the supervision of the hospital nurse.

During the visit, I was accompanied by the matron and afterwards by the master, who gave me all necessary information.

29th November, 1907.

BAWNBOY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 1st May, 1907.

In this workhouse there is now only one man returned as of unsound mind. Two were entered on the return sent to us at the beginning of the year, but of these one has since died. The male lunatic who still survives is kept in the Infirmary, and is said to make himself useful there. When seen he was putting on clean clothes, so that he appeared to be clean and well dressed.

There are four women of the imbecile class. None of these suffer from Epilepsy, or are returned as of unclean habits. Their clothing was being changed when I entered the ward, but they would appear to stand in need of greater attention as regards their care. Two were without shoes and stockings. Their bedding was dirty, and the sheets blackened with flea marks.

It is to be hoped that the time will soon come when these insane inmates will be collected in some establishment where they can be nursed by a trained staff.

1st May, 1907.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 26th November, 1907.

There are at present in the imbecile wards of this workhouse thirty-seven males and twenty-eight females.

Amongst the males is an imbecile boy, and three are of unclean habits. Thirty-two are returned as employed at different forms of light work; some at housework, and some teasing hair. The men were, as a rule, clean and tidy.

The women, with the exception of three imbecile children, are mostly cases of senile dementia. Some, however, are able to sew and do a little housework. Twelve are returned as of unclean habits.

The Epileptic wards contain thirty-seven of each sex. Amongst these, some are returned as free from mental disorder during the intervals between their epileptic seizures. A few of the epileptic men work on the farm, and some do housework. The women sew, knit, and scrub.

Both of these wards are in charge of paid attendants, and the supervision during the night would appear to be adequate.

The bedding is well looked after, but it might be suggested that the Medical Officer should consider the advisability of bringing the insane inmates sleeping in the upper dormitory, to apartments on a lower level, as there must be trouble and danger in bringing so many old people up stairs.

On my visit the Master and resident Medical Officer accompanied me, and gave me all the information I required.

26th November, 1907.

CASTLEDERG WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17th October, 1907.

In this workhouse there are at present four inmates—two men and two women—classified as of unsound mind.

Of the men, one is a congenital imbecile, who has spent most of his life in the workhouse. He suffers from deformity of the feet; is quiet and well conducted; and seems well off where he is.

The other is an epileptic youth, who is said to suffer from occasional attacks of excitement, and to be hard to manage. If he continues to give trouble, he ought to be sent to the asylum, as such cases are often dangerous, and it would be hardly fair to leave the two nurses in charge of such a case.

Of the women, one is a congenital imbecile, and the other is an elderly woman who gets slight attacks of excitement. Both are quiet and well-behaved, and appear to be well treated.

Both men and women are clean and well dressed, and their bedding is properly looked after.

17th October, 1907.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4th July, 1907.

There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse thirty-two men and one hundred and thirteen women. These numbers are about the same as when the wards were reported on last year.

Amongst the men are fourteen sane epileptics, and seven epileptics who are classed as insane. Three are young imbeciles, and four are of unclean habits. Fourteen are returned as being employed, and twenty as being able to attend Mass.

Since the numbers have been reduced, the condition of the male lunatics has improved. They appear to be better looked after, and are tidier in their persons. An improvement might, however, be made in their bedsteads, as some of the old "harrow" pattern are still in use.

Amongst the women are ten sane epileptics, and twenty-eight epileptics who are also insane. There are in this ward four imbecile children, who should, if it were possible, be sent to some institution set apart for the care and training of such children.

One young woman seemed a suitable case for transfer to a lunatic asylum, as she appeared to be suffering from an attack of melancholia.

Seventy of the women are returned as being employed. Of these twenty go to the laundry. Eighty are able to attend to their religious duties.

The condition of the women is creditable to the female staff.

The staff consists of one male attendant in the male wards, and two female attendants for the females. At night there is one male and one female attendant.

It is satisfactory to find that, as yet, there has been no increase in the numbers of the insane in these wards. Every effort should be made to keep them as low as possible.

4th July, 1907.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 27th May, 1907.

There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse two hundred and five inmates—ninety-one men and one hundred and fourteen women. In August, 1906, when these wards were last visited, the inmates numbered two hundred and seven, viz.:—seventy-seven men and one hundred and thirty women. Ten years ago there were only one hundred and sixty-four—forty men and one hundred and twenty-four women. As these figures show, the male inmates have increased. This is unfortunate, as their indoor accommodation is not only entirely insufficient for their wants, but the space provided for their recreation is also limited in the extreme, consisting of a small cheerless yard, surrounded by lofty buildings. At the present time, the dormitory provided for the men is filled with beds; one of the dayrooms where the food was formerly served is also filled with beds, and in the remaining dayroom fifteen mattresses have to be laid down every night, in order to provide for the surplus population.

Since last August the following changes have taken place amongst the insane inmates of these wards:—one hundred and fifty-four men and one hundred and sixty-four women have been admitted; one hundred and seven men and seventy-nine women have left; fifteen men and fifty-eight women have been sent to the asylum; and eighteen men and forty-three women have died. The above figures show the numbers seeking care in these wards, and the frequent changes which take place amongst the inmates.

As might be expected, a large proportion are helpless and infirm, and many of them are bedridden. To-day twenty-four men and thirty-eight women are confined to bed—many of them completely paralysed; twelve men and twenty-two women are returned as insane epileptics, whilst fifteen men and eight women are classified as epileptic, but not insane.

Thirty of each sex are of unclean habits.

Amongst both sexes are a number of imbecile children, all of whom would be improved if placed in suitable surroundings, whilst some of them might be so trained as to become useful members of society, if an institution for the training of such children could be found for them. All the different types of suffering humanity found in these wards appeal for better and more suitable care, and segregation in homes organised for the individual treatment of such cases.

An improvement has been effected in the male dayroom by the removal of the weaving machine to a shed, thus leaving a little more space for the inmates.

A useful laundry, for washing the clothes required for daily use, has been provided in the female wards. Such a laundry is most useful in dealing with the insane, and is provided in every public asylum.

The male bathroom is in a very dilapidated condition, and would require to be reflagged and remodelled. In the female epileptic ward the old "harrow" bedsteads are still in use. More suitable bedsteads should be provided for these patients.

The overcrowded state of the lunatic wards of this workhouse is certainly deplorable; but the Guardians should not be held responsible for this, as under no circumstances could more liberal accommodation be provided for the insane of the institution. The responsibility for the provision of such accommodation devolves on the Councils of the County and City.

27th May, 1907.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 28th May, 1907.

There are at present two hundred and thirteen inmates (seventy-two men and one hundred and forty-one women) resident in the lunatic wards of this workhouse. At the date of the last visit, on the 2nd August, 1906, there were two hundred and fourteen inmates (sixty-seven men and one hundred and forty-seven women), and ten years ago, (26th February, 1897), there were one hundred and ninety-five inmates (seventy-six men and one hundred and nineteen women). Whilst the numbers resident appear to alter but little from year to year, the

individual patients, as shown by the following figures for the period since August, 1906, when these wards were last visited, are constantly changing:—

							Males.	Females.
Admitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	92
Discharged	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	39
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	47
Transferred to District Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12

The numbers confined to bed: viz.:—seventeen men and forty-seven women, show how helpless and infirm are the patients under care in these wards, and how much they stand in need of careful individual attention.

Seven men and eleven women suffer from Epilepsy, and seven men and sixteen women are of unclean habits.

To nurse and care for such a number of suffering human beings, there are, on the male side, two attendants during the day and two at night; and, on the female side, two trained nurses and two attendants during the day, and two trained nurses in charge during the night. These are assisted by a number of pauper inmates, and, with the aid of the latter, the staff is stated to be sufficient for their arduous duties; but the crowded condition of the female sick room must render it difficult to properly care for the number of bedridden cases.

Eighteen of the men are employed on the land surrounding the building, and altogether about thirty men and twenty-nine women find something to do; whilst fifty men and seventy-nine women are able to attend to their religious duties.

Both men and women appear to be clean and properly attended to. Their beds and bedding were also in proper order.

The wooden buildings on the male side appeared to be in good preservation, but, on the female side, the older buildings occupied by the healthy insane women, seemed to show signs of dilapidation, and would require some attention.

28th May, 1907.

ENNISKILLEN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 2nd May, 1907.

In this workhouse there are no inmates in the male lunatic ward. All who are classified as of unsound mind are kept in the body of the house, as they are able to look after themselves, and to take their share in the domestic work, and all seemed to be fitted to be thus treated. They were clean and tidy, and appeared to be well cared for. There are three men classified as imbeciles, and two as sane Epileptics.

In the female lunatic ward there are nine females. Another old woman, suffering from the mental decay of old age, has lately come in, but has not, I understand, yet been classified as a lunatic. She is confined to bed with a burned leg. All the inmates of this ward appear to be carefully attended to, and are clean and tidy. Some are able to do a little work. Only two are epileptic.

In the women's ward is a small imbecile boy, very helpless, and unable to do anything for himself. He seems to be as well off, and to be as carefully attended to, as his unfortunate condition will allow.

The female lunatic ward consists of a dormitory, three cells, and two passages. Excellent baths and water closets are provided, and the rooms are heated with hot water. The only want appears to be a dayroom, where these inmates could pass their days, and in which they could take their meals. Space for this might be obtained by doing away with the useless cells.

2nd May, 1907.

GOREY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 30th May, 1907.

In this workhouse there are five men and three women classified as of unsound mind. In the infirmary there are two women who are returned as sane Epileptics. They appear to suffer from Epilepsy of a very aggravated type, and, though sane, one is confined to bed, and the other is incapable of doing anything for herself.

None of the men are epileptic. One is of unclean habits, and one lives in the body of the house, and does some work. The others are too old or too helpless to make themselves useful.

Both men and women appear to be well looked after. They were clean and tidy. Their beds and bedding were also clean and in proper order.

30th May, 1907.

IRVINESTOWN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 30th April, 1907.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are six men, all of the imbecile class. One is said to suffer from Epilepsy, and two are of unclean habits. Two were in bed. All were clean, and their bedding was clean. They appear to be as well looked after as their surroundings will allow. They occupy a dormitory on the ground floor. Here they have to spend their days, eat, and sleep. There is no fixed bath or hot water, so that it must be difficult to attend to patients of unclean habits. In the yard set apart for exercise there are two pig-sties. The close proximity of these must be detrimental to the health of the inmates.

It is hoped that, in the near future, better arrangements will be made for the accommodation of these helpless human beings.

On the female side is one imbecile girl, who makes herself useful at housework.

30th April, 1907.

LISNASKEA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 30th April, 1907.

In this workhouse there are at present only four inmates—one man and three women—classified as of unsound mind. Of these, none suffer from Epilepsy. One woman is inattentive to the calls of nature. All appear to be clean and well nourished, but it is to be hoped that, at no distant date, provision will be made for the collection of all such cases in an establishment provided for their special care, where they will be nursed by a trained staff.

30th April, 1907.

LOUGHREA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 29th August, 1907.

In this workhouse there are two men and three women classified as of unsound mind.

One of the men is infirm in mind and body, and is able to do nothing. The other makes himself useful as a messenger. Both seem to be well treated.

Two of the women are old and are kept under the care of the Nuns. They appear to be carefully looked after, but one of them, lately admitted, would seem to be getting too insane for such an institution; and, if she becomes worse, should be removed to the asylum. The third insane female is in the body of the house, and makes herself useful in the ward.

The Guardians may congratulate themselves on the small number of persons of unsound mind who have to be cared for in this workhouse.

29th August, 1907.

MONAGHAN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 22nd November, 1907.

There are at present in the imbecile wards of this workhouse, seven men and six women classified as of unsound mind. Of these, one woman suffers from Epilepsy, two women are of unclean habits, and two men and three women are confined to bed.

Both men and women were fairly clean and tidy.

The bedding on the female side appears to be well looked after, but on the male side the sheets might have been cleaner.

Straw ticks are still in use.

No improvement has been made in the accommodation; the old cells are still occupied; and the only dayroom is the passage outside these apartments.

A paid attendant is employed on each side.

The Guardians should, whenever the opportunity offers, take steps to have any of these inmates, who are suitable, transferred to the district asylum, where proper provision is made for their care.

22nd November, 1907.

OMAGH WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18th Oct., 1907.

It is satisfactory to find that the Guardians of this union have been able to get rid of all the insane inmates of the Workhouse. The only inmate at present who could be classed under this heading is an imbecile child sent from the asylum yesterday. The matron states that this child is difficult to manage with the other children. If this is so, it would be better to send her back to the asylum.

Everyone will agree that neither the asylum nor the workhouse is a suitable place for an imbecile child; but, unfortunately, with the exception of the Stewart Institution, there is no institution in this country set apart for the care of such children, and in either the asylum or the workhouse she must be maintained. If she cannot be properly cared for in the workhouse, the only home left for her is the asylum, where she will have plenty of people to look after her.

18th October, 1907.

RATHDRUM WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 30th May, 1907.

In this workhouse there are at present twelve men and twenty-two women classified as of unsound mind.

In the female ward are also two women who are returned as sane epileptics. They suffer from frequent fits, and have to be kept here so as to be under constant supervision. It is to be hoped that all such cases will, at some future time, be collected in an institution set apart for their special care.

All these inmates appear to be well cared for. They have paid attendants to look after them. They are clean in their persons, and their bedding is clean and in good order. Owing to the want of accommodation, some of them have to sleep in the body of the house.

Two men and five women are able to make themselves useful, and some can attend to their religious duties.

There is one matter of vast importance in the care of these helpless human beings, which I trust the Guardians will favourably consider, viz.:—the provision of a hot water supply to the baths. This supply, the master states, could be easily and cheaply provided.

Six of the men and two women are said to be of unclean habits, and it is difficult to understand how such cases can be properly cared for when hot water has to be carried from a distance.

30th May, 1907.

SLIGO WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4th October, 1907.

In this workhouse, twenty-two inmates (eight men and fourteen women) are at present returned as of unsound mind. Of these, one male and two females are epileptics; three males and one female are of unclean habits; and two males and one female are imbecile children.

These latter are especially to be pitied; as, although, perhaps, any improvement in their mental condition which could now be hoped for would be comparatively small, still something could be done, by proper care and training, to teach them to behave like human beings. One of the boys is dressed in petticoats—presumably to save the trouble of keeping him clean—and the other is in a very neglected state. The girl is a bright little thing, who looks as if she would be capable of deriving benefit from suitable training.

As regards the adult inmates—on the male side, the old bedridden men would require greater care and attention to their cleanliness.

In the female ward, the insane inmates are perhaps somewhat cleaner, but they also would require much more careful supervision.

The Guardians—in order to relieve themselves of the responsibility for the condition of the insane inmates—should take steps to have them removed to some institution specially set apart for the care and treatment of such cases.

4th October, 1907.

WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18th June, 1907.

There are at present in this workhouse twenty-eight men and fifty-four women, who are inmates of the lunatic wards and classified as of unsound mind. Of these, five males and ten females are confined to bed; eight males and three females are of unclean habits; and six males and eight females suffer from Epilepsy.

Very little change has taken place in the numbers during the last fourteen months. In April, 1906, there were thirty men and fifty-one women in these wards.

Some improvement has been effected in their condition, as both men and women are tidier and appear to be somewhat better looked after, while the men are not of such a helpless class.

A boiler has been erected to heat these wards and to supply hot water for the bath. An alternative means of escape, in case of fire, from the upper storey on the female side has also been provided by breaking a door into the next ward.

On the female side, chamber utensils are only provided in one dormitory. In the other rooms, slop pails only are supplied. It is suggested that in all the sleeping rooms occupied by the female lunatics self chambers should be used.

The staff remains the same, and consists of one paid attendant on the male side, and two paid attendants on the female side. Both sides are supervised by a trained nurse. On the female side, the inmates are in charge of a paid attendant at night, but no similar provision is made for the care of the male inmates.

18th June, 1907.

WESTPORT WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 23rd Sept., 1907.

In this workhouse there are nineteen inmates (nine males and ten females) classified as of unsound mind. Of these, one is returned as suffering from Epilepsy; two of each sex are of unclean habits; and one man is confined to bed from physical infirmity.

Some of these inmates are kept in the infirmary, and they appear to be well cared for. The remainder reside in the body of the house, and no provision appears to have been made for their care and supervision by the appointment of paid attendants to look after them. One or two are fairly well able to look after themselves, and are able to make themselves useful in the house, so that they are not so badly off, but the helpless class, who are unable to attend even to the ordinary decencies of life, are dependent for help on any pauper inmate who will take pity on them.

The only means of washing on the male side is a fixed bath, provided with a cold water supply, but the hot water has to be carried to it from the boiler. There is only a portable bath in the infirmary for the use of the women.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that these inmates are in a very neglected state; they are untidy; some of the bedding is dirty; and the sheets infested with fleas.

Every effort should, therefore, be made to have these helpless creatures—whose mental infirmity renders them deserving objects of charity—removed to some institution where they would receive that care and attention of which they stand so much in need.

When going round, I was accompanied by the master, who appears anxious to do what he can for those under his care, but his other duties render it impossible for him to act as an attendant on the insane inmates.

23rd September, 1907.

APPENDIX F.

List of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim,	Samuel Graham, M.C.P.R.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh,	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinasloe, . .	Galway and Roscommon, .	J. St. L. Kirwan, M.R.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . .	Vacant.
Castlchar, . .	Mayo,	Francis C. Ellison, M.D.
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings,	Reginald C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN
Cork, and Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal.	Cork, County and County Borough.	J. J. Fitzgerald, M.B.
Downpatrick, . .	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.S.I.
Ennis,	Clare,	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy, . .	Wexford,	Thomas Drapes, M.B.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny,	George F. West, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN
Killarney, . . .	Kerry,	Edward W. Griffin, M.D.
Letterkenny, . .	Donegal,	R. E. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and County Borough,	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I.
Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, County and County Borough.	C. E. Hetherington, M.B.
Maryborough, . .	King's and Queen's, . . .	Patrick Coffey, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Monaghan, . . .	Cavan and Monaghan, . .	R. L. S. Donaldson, M.B.
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Arthur Flanagan, L.R.C.P.I.
Omagh,	Fermanagh and Tyrone, .	George E. Carre, M.B.
Rhobmond and Portrane, . .	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Leath.	J. O'C. Donshan, L.R.C.P. & S.I. Medical Officer in charge of Portrane Asylum.—H. M. O'Callahan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Sligo,	Leitrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.S.I.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, County and County Borough,	James A. Oakshott, M.D.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin,	All Ireland,	George Revington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
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PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Asylums and Institutions.	Where Situated.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Armagh Retreat, . . .	Armagh, . . .	John G. Allen, L.R.C.P. & S.L. and Joseph Allen.
Belmont Park, . . (m.)	Waterford, . . .	Brothers of Charity.
Bloomfield Institution, .	Dunnybrook, Co. Dublin.	A. Miller (Registrar).
Carriglea, . . . (L.)	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	Order of Bon Sauveur
Elm Lawn, . . . (L.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin, .	(Miss) Sarah M. K. Bernard.
Farnham House, . . (m.) and Maryville, . . (L.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin, .	W. R. Dawson, M.D.
Hampstead House, (m.)	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin, .	H. M. Bustace, M.D., W. N. Bustace, L.R.C.P. & S.L. and Benj. F. Bustace J.P.
Hartfield House, (m.)	Drumcondra, Dublin, .	P. E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & S.L. and John J. McGrath.
Highfield House, . . (L.)	Drumcondra, Dublin, .	H. M. Bustace, M.D., W. N. Bustace, L.R.C.P. & S.L. and Benj. F. Bustace J.P.
Lindville,	Blackrock Road, Cork, .	Cecil A. P. Osborne, F.R.C.S. EDIN. and Mrs. Osborne.
House of St. John of God, (m.)	St. Lorgan, Co. Dublin, .	Rev. Nicholas Post
St. Patrick's Hospital, . . and	James's Street, Dublin, .	R. R. Cooper, F.R.C.S. Medical Superintendent; H. R. C. Rutherford, L.R.C.P. & S.L. and George E. Neale, M.B., Assistant Medical Officers.
St. Edmundsbury, . .	Lucan, Co. Dublin, .	Sisters of Charity.
St. Vincent's Institution, (L.)	Fairview, Dublin, .	Frederick E. Rainford, M.D.
Stewart Institution, . .	Palmerston, Co. Dublin, .	F. E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & S.L. and John J. McGrath.
Verville, (L.)	Green Lanes, Cheadle, Dublin	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.
Woodburn Lodge, . . (L.)	Bathsham, Co. Dublin.	

(m.) For male patients only.

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